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BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER
Provides not only delicious Custard, but an endless variety of delightful dainty dishes.
NO EGGS! NO TROUBLE!

The Ipswich Journal,

(ESTABLISHED 1720.)

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"THE TYPICAL COCOA OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, ABSOLUTELY PURE."—*The Analyst.*
NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

No. 9,469. [Registered for Transmission Abroad.] IPSWICH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1894. PRICE ONE PENNY.

FASHIONABLE HEAD-GEAR.

FREDK. FISH & SON

ARE SHOWING
MANY PRETTY AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN
READY-TRIMMED TAM O' SHANTERS,
IN PLUSH, IMITATION SEAL, NEUTRIA, ASTRACHAN, VELVET, AND KNITTED WOOL.
HAND-KNITTED WARWICKSHIRE TAMS from 2/9 each.

FRESHLY TRIMMED MILLINERY,
MODELLED AFTER THE LATEST PARISIAN AND WEST END TYPES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

TRIMMED AND UN-TRIMMED FELT HATS AND TOQUES.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WINGS, QUILLS, BUCKLES, JETS.

NEW RIBBONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRETTY MILLINERY FOR INFANTS AND LITTLE CHILDREN.

Suffolk House, TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

CHEAPEST FURNISHING WAREHOUSE
J. E. STAMMERS & SON,
Complete House Furnishers and Bedding Manufacturers,
8, 10, & 12, TACKET STREET, IPSWICH.
Iron Bedsteads from 10s. 6d., Full-size Palliasse 6s. 6d., Woven Wire Spring Mattresses 11s. 9d., Full-size Wool Mattresses 11s. 9d., Leather Couches 18s. 6d., Cheffioneers 29s. 6d., Loo Tables 16s. 6d., 4ft. 6in. Cornice Pole complete 1s. 6d., Overmantels and Chimney Glasses, Floor Cloths, Carpets, Drawing-room Suites, Pianos and American Organs, Perambulators and Mail Carts at lowest prices. Trunks in all sizes. Second-hand Furniture bought or exchanged for new. Goods Delivered Free.

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FURNITURE AND DECORATION.
EPPERIENCED ASSISTANTS WILL WAIT UPON CUSTOMERS TO TAKE INSTRUCTIONS, GIVE PRACTICAL ADVICE, AND PREPARE SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES FOR
HOUSE PAINTING, DECORATING, AND SANITARY PLUMBING,
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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPERHANGINGS IN EVERY NEW STYLE, VARIETY AND QUALITY.
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And all other goods necessary for the very best Styles of Artistic Work at much lower prices than hitherto supplied in Ipswich.

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WOOD CHIMNEYPIECES AND OVERMANTELS, FIXED FURNITURE, LAMPS, SHADES, AND GASFITTINGS.

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SOLE MAKER OF THE "VICTORIA" RANGE.
Repairs to Every Description of Stoves, Ranges, Boilers, &c. A Large Selection of Stoves and Ranges of all kinds kept in Stock.
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DRESSES, MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING,
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ALL FRESH AND NEW GOODS. NO OLD STOCK. PATTERNS FREE
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DRAPER, CLOTHIER, OUTFITTER,
AND
GENERAL PROVIDER,
NEEDHAM MARKET.
NORWICH ALES and STOUT, in 4½, 9, and 18 gal. Casks, also in Screw-stoppered Bottles.
WINES & SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY. SINGLE BOTTLES AT STORE PRICES.
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FINE KENT HOPS AND MALT.
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(DECORATORS BY IMPERIAL APPOINTMENT).
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ECONOMICAL,
YET ARTISTIC.
NOVEL
FLOOR COVERINGS,
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HANGINGS,
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ORIGINAL
IDEAS
NOT TO BE SEEN ELSEWHERE
(Under Distinguished Patronage).
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PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH.

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THE IRONMONGER, IPSWICH,
FOR
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, Galvanized Barb Wire, Galvanized Feeding Skeps, Plough and Cart Trace, Spades, Shovels, Forks and Draining Tools, and in fact all kinds of Ironmongery, Oils, Paints, and Colors.
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WORKS: ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH LANE;
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METAL WATCHES, from	4s. 6d.	METAL ALBERTS, from	1s. 0d.
SILVER DITTO	10s. 6d.	TIMEPIECES	2s. 0d.
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PIANOFORTES. AMERICAN ORGANS. MUSICAL BOXES.
FURNISH AT JOSEPH JEFFERY'S THE OLD CORNER SHOP, QUEEN STREET AND FRIARS' STREET, IPSWICH.
Established Over 80 Years.
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BOXES and TRUNKS, all sizes and qualities, From 2s. 6d.
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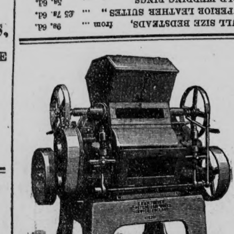
FULL SIZE BEDSTEADS, from	9s. 6d.	FULL SIZE PALLIASSES	6s. 6d.
SUPERIOR LEATHER SUITES	£3 7s. 6d.	FULL SIZE MATTRESSES	6s. 6d.
GOLD WEDDING RINGS	5s. 6d.	WOOL MATTRESSES	11s. 6d.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E. R. & F. TURNER,
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FLOUR MILL MACHINERY
ON THE MODERN
ROLLER SYSTEM.
Mills running on TURNERS' SYSTEM may be seen in any part of the Eastern Counties by application to the above Firm.
TELEGRAMS: "Gippeswyk, Ipswich"; "Canvassers, London."

JOSEPH BIRD AND SON,
COAL MERCHANTS,
STOKE BRIDGE WHARF.
Present prices delivered in the town —

	per ton.
Best Lambton Wallsend or South Hetton	26/-
Best Clay Cross (recommended)	25/-
Best Silkstone	24/-
Best Bright House	23/-
Kitchen Coal	21/-

1/- *PER TON DISCOUNT FOR CASH.*
TOWN OFFICE: 30, WESTGATE STREET.

NEW COSTUMES. NEW COSTUMES.
RETURN of the DRESSMAKERS from LONDON.
LADIES CAN NOW BE ADVISED ON ALL LATEST STYLES.
FOOTMAN, PRETTY, & NICOLSON'S
ESTIMATES FOR COMPLETE COSTUMES
MADE FROM CHOICE
NEW FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.

COLORED COSTUMES.

	£	s.	d.
Blue Fast-dye SERGE COSTUMES, from	1	15	6
New Shades in AMAZON CLOTH COSTUMES, from	1	19	6
SCOTCH TWEED COSTUMES, from	2	2	0
HOMESPUN & CHEVIOT COSTUMES, from	2	2	0
Coloured PANAMA CLOTH COSTUMES, from	2	2	0
Fancy CREPON and NUN'S VEILING COSTUMES, from	2	2	0
DIAGONAL and PLAIN COATING COSTUMES, from	2	5	0
FLAKED TWEED COSTUMES (New Effects), from	2	15	0
All Wool and Silk and Wool FABRIC COSTUMES, from	3	3	0
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITING COSTUMES	3	10	0
Pretty Check and Mottled Effects in SCOTCH TWEED COSTUMES from	3	15	0
VENETIAN and HABIT CLOTH COSTUMES, all Colours, from	4	4	0
CASHMERE SUITING COSTUMES from	4	15	0
VELVETEEN COSTUMES, New Fast Shades, from	3	5	0

BLACK COSTUMES.

	£	s.	d.
Black All WOOL SERGE COSTUMES from	1	10	0
Black MELTON CLOTH COSTUMES from	1	10	0
Black FANCY FABRIC COSTUMES from	1	15	0
Black AMAZON DRESS COSTUMES from	1	15	0
Black FOULE COSTUMES from	2	2	0
Black CREPON CLOTH COSTUMES from	2	2	0
Black EVENING COSTUMES, in Grenidiers, Fancy Crepons, &c.	2	5	0
Black MATELASSE CLOTH COSTUMES from	2	15	0
Black VELVETEEN COSTUMES from	3	5	0
WIDOWS' COSTUMES, trimmed crape	3	3	0
Black SATIN MERVEILLEUX COSTUMES, from	3	15	0
Black SATIN DUCHESS COSTUMES from	4	10	0
Black SILK BENGALINE COSTUMES from	6	6	0

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HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS.
STORAGE OF FURNITURE
ESTIMATES AND TERMS FREE.
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DOG'S HEAD LANE,
CORNER OF BROOK STREET.
GOOD SUITS TO MEASURE
From 35/-, 37/6, 40/-, 45/-, 50/-, 55/-, 63/-.
STYLE, FIT AND BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
HATS & CAPS, TIES, COLLARS, &c., AND
HOSIERY of EVERY DESCRIPTION
UP TO DATE
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BULBS. BULBS. BULBS.
OCTOBER IS THE BEST MONTH
FOR PLANTING.
ADDISON'S
Splendid Bedding HYACINTHS all colors, double and single, mixed 1/6 per dozen, 10/- per 100; or 90/- per 1,000. HYACINTHS in separate colors, fine roots 2/- per dozen, 14/- per 100. A good dozen HYACINTHS, all named varieties suitable for pots or glasses for 3/-, extra fine 4/-. TULIPS, single or double, mixed, 6d. per dozen, 3/6 per 100. Single scarlet DUC VAN THOL TULIPS, 6d. per dozen, 3/- per 100, or 24/- per 1,000. NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS for planting, a good mixture of many sorts, 9d. per dozen, 5/- per 100. PHEASANT'S EYE NARCISSUS 4d. per dozen, 2/- per 100, 15/- per 1,000. SNOWDROPS, single or double, 4d. per dozen, 2/6 per 100. ANEMONES and RANUNCULUS, 4d. per dozen, 2/- per 100. CROCUS mixed, 1/- and 1/3 per 100, 8/- and 10/ per 1,000. For prices of named CROCUS, SCILLAS, ACONITES, IRIS, LILIUMS, LILY OF THE VALLEY, GLADIOLI, JONQUILS, LENT LILIES, DOUBLE WHITE NARCISSUS, and many other BULBS see Catalogues, sent POST FREE upon application to
W. ADDISON,
SEEDSMAN AND BULB IMPORTER,
EAGLE STREET, ORWELL PLACE,
IPSWICH.

BUY FOR CASH.

	per ton.				per ton.		
Wheat Meal	£2	5	0	Bean Meal	£5	15	0
Do. Best Quality	£4	0	0	Bran	£3	5	0
Barley Meal	£4	0	0	Middlings	£3	5	0
Pea Meal	£4	0	0	Fine Middlings	£4	5	0
Maize Meal	£5	0	0	Linseed Cake	£6	15	0
Crushed Oats	£5	0	0	Cotton Cake	£4	5	0

Meat Dog Biscuits 9s. 6d. per cwt. Poultry Mixture 10s. per coomb. Blue Peas 16s. per coomb. English Roller Flour 17/- and 19/- per sack.
Nett cash with orders, not less than ton lots; less quantities 6d. cwt. extra; 5s. per ton extra for booking. Bags charged 6d. each, or returnable.
C. E. THURMAN,
KEY STREET MILLS, IPSWICH.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN PROVISIONS COMPANY,
86, JOHN STREET, SMITHFIELD MARKET, LONDON E.C.,
IS desirous of receiving consignments of Poultry, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, &c., for Sale.—The best market prices guaranteed.

KITCHEN RANGES AND STOVES
OF ALL KINDS
PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY REPAIRED and FIXED
BY EXPERIENCED WORKMAN IN TOWN OR COUNTRY. Stovepipe and Elbow Maker.
EDGAR S. SCRIVENER,
Range and Stove Maker, Builder's and General Ironmonger,
2 & 4, Queen Street, Ipswich.

GRANT'S
MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY
FIRST PRIZE MEDALS at LONDON, MELBOURNE, and CALCUTTA.
Is the most delicious Liqueur in the World. Have you ever tasted it? It is very strengthening and most comforting in damp and chilly weather. Nice with lemonade or soda water. Sold by Wine Merchants and at Restaurants.

PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL,
DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND.
PER 2s. 6d. STONE.
Finest Quality.
J. PRATT & CO.,
69 & 71 ST. MATTHEW'S STREET,
IPSWICH.
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E. ALDOUS,
THE LONDON & PARIS HAT DEPOT,
3, CARR STREET, IPSWICH
(One Door from White Horse Hotel).
SPECIALITE HATS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
SPECIALITE GLOVES (Ladies' and Gents') 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d.
SPECIALITE SHIRTS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
SPECIALITE RECOVERING UMBRELLAS, Ladies' or Gents', 2s. 11½d. upwards.
SPECIALITE REFITTING WHITE SHIRTS, 2s. 3d. each.
Specialities in Ties, Collars, Socks, Umbrellas, Bags, Rugs, &c., &c.,

ZADKIEL'S ALMANACK, 1895.
THE best Almanack, useful to all. Reliable weather forecasts. Practical guide to success. Horoscope of Prince Edward. Zadkiel foretold the war between China and Japan with the exact date, the great earthquake at Kuchan with the precise place, &c.
London—Clowes and Sons, Limited, 13, Charing Cross. Price 6d.

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Old Gold and Silver, Precious Stones, Coins, &c Bought or Exchanged.
Cash forwarded per return of Post for Parcels received from Country.
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MUSEUM STREET BUILDINGS IPSWICH

IMPORTANT TO BACKERS OF HORSES.
MR. ALFRED CROOK, OSTENDE.
LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP, MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP,
and all events throughout the year.
CROOK'S "PRICE RECORD," published *twice daily*, containing market alterations, will be sent *post free* on receipt of address. Letters posted by night mail arrive the following day, and are answered by return of post. Letters must be prepaid. Established 1848.
BELL'S LIFE of 1850 says, *You will be quite safe in the hands of Mr. Crook.*
Address: Alfred Crook, Ostende. Postage 2½d.

Public Notices.

EDGAR SMY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having any Debts, Claims, or Demands against the Estate of EDGAR SMY, late of Winston, in Suffolk, Farmer, deceased, are required on or before the 15th day of November, 1894, to send particulars of such Debts, Claims, and Demands to us the undersigned, and in default thereof they will be barred from sharing in the distribution of the Estate of the said Edgar Smy.

Dated the 1st day of November, 1894.

J. and G. GUDGEON, Stowmarket, Solicitors to the said Edgar Smy's Executors.

ALL SAINTS, IPSWICH.

THE Vicar and Churchwardens beg to inform the outside Friends of this Parish that last January it was resolved that in lieu of a Bazaar or other similar effort for reduction of the £800 debt upon the Church, Special FREE-WILL OFFERTORIES should be invited for the FIRST SUNDAY in NOVEMBER; they therefore earnestly beg that Contributions may be sent towards that object.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO-MORROW, November 4.
PREACHERS:—
11.0 a.m., the Rev. Canon GARRATT, Rural Dean.
7.0 p.m., the Rev. ROWLAND V. BARKER, Vicar of Bramford.

GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1894.

LATE TRAINS to Woodbridge and Stowmarket, at Single Fare for Return Tickets.

Balcony (Reserved), 4s. and 3s., Gallery 2s. 6d., Body of the Hall (Second Seats), 2s. 6d., Back of Hall 1s. A few Seats Reserved on Platform, 2s.

IPSWICH LYCEUM.
MONDAY, November 5th.
For Six Nights and One Morning Performance, SATURDAY, November 10th, at 2.30,
Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE'S POWERFUL COMPANY IN A
"BUNCH OF VIOLETS,"
BY SIDNEY GRUNDY,
As now being played at the Haymarket Theatre, London.
Tuesday, Nov. 6th, SPECIAL TRAIN from Stowmarket and Woodbridge at Cheap Fares, returning from Ipswich at 11.15 p.m.
Prices 6d. to 3s. 6d. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8. Carriages at 10.30. Box Plan at F. PAWSEY'S.

SUFFOLK
FAT CATTLE CLUB.
President:
W. CUTHBERT QUILTER, Esq., M.P.

IPSWICH
CHRISTMAS SHOW,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, December 17th and 18th.

Last Day of Entry, November 14th.

PRIZE LISTS and ENTRY FORMS for Fat Stock, Farm Produce, and the Ladies' Department, including Fruit and Flowers, Table Decorations, Art Needlework, Wood Carving, &c., to be had on application to

ROBERT BOND, Secretary.

Offices: Old Bank House, 6, Buttar Market, Ipswich

IPSWICH, SUFFOLK, AND NORFOLK
POULTRY, PIGEON,
RABBIT, AND CAGE BIRD SHOW.
PRESIDENT—CAPTAIN E. G. PRETYMAN.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT,
Nov. 6th and 7th.
OLD MUSEUM BUILDINGS, IPSWICH.

ADMISSION:—10.30 a.m., and during Judging, up to 5 p.m., 1s.; 5 to 10 p.m., 6d. Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m., 6d.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.—Tuesday, return tickets at single fares, available for return from Ipswich by special train at 11.15 p.m., leaving Woodbridge 5.30, Bealings 5.37, Stowmarket 5.15, 6.55, Needham 5.22, 6.2, Claydon 5,29, 6.9, Bramford 5.34, 6.14.

Wednesday, return tickets at single fares to Ipswich from Norwich, Eye, Newmarket, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Aldeburgh, Framlingham, Felixstowe, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and all intermediate stations, available for return on the day of issue only.

H. E. ARCHER, W. P. MOUNTJOY, Hon. Secs.
13, Museum Street, Ipswich.

HOPE HOUSE ORPHANAGE,
IPSWICH.
HARRIET GRIMWADE MEMORIAL COT.

THE Committee of this Institution have the pleasure of stating that of the £400 required to endow this Cot £333 5s. 0d. has been already subscribed, but should any friends not yet have had the opportunity of contributing the Committee would be glad to receive any further sums towards making up the required amount—£66 15s. 0d.—before closing the list.

ROGER KERRISON, Chairman.
Ipswich, 3rd Nov., 1894.

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TWELVE HOUSES—UPLAND ROAD, SPRING ROAD ESTATE, IPSWICH.
TWENTY HOUSES—MARTIN AND LUTHER ROADS, RECTORY ROAD ESTATE.

THE BALLOT FOR

These properties will take place at the Lecture Hall, Tower Street, Ipswich, on THURSDAY, November 15th, 1894, at 7.30 p.m.

All particulars may be obtained at the office of the Society, Post Office Chambers, Ipswich.

ARTHUR PEARCE, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

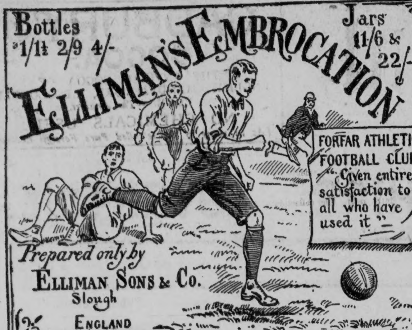
TO Ironfounders and others willing to Tender for supplying and erecting new Iron Fencing to Pens on the Ipswich Cattle Market, can see plans and specification, and obtain further information on application at my office, on and after Monday.

Tenders, endorsed "Market," to be sent in to me not later than 10 a.m. on the 15th day of November next.

The Authority do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. BUCKHAM, Borough Surveyor.
Town Hall, 2nd November, 1894.

A. CORNISH
FOR
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, PLATE, CUTLERY, &c.,
QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSES,
IPSWICH.



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BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL

BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS,

SUCH AS

SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, & FEMALE AILMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

In Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. Each, with Full Directions.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH

THE OLDEST AND BEST.—"THE QUEEN"

(Lady's Newspaper) says:—"Having made a fresh trial of its virtues, after considerable experience with compounds of the same nature, we feel no hesitation in recommending its use to all housewives who are in any difficulty in polishing their furniture."—22nd December, 1883.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Ironmongers, Cabinet Makers, Brush Dealers, Oilmen, &c.

Manufactory—VALLEY ROAD, SHEFFIELD.

Caution.—See that the Name is on the Bottle, and beware of cheap imitations.

Wholesale and Retail of GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, & Co., IPSWICH.

Steedman's SOOTHING POWDERS.

IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

Relieve Feverish Heat, Fits, Convulsions, &c.

SEE THAT THE NAME

JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,

IS ENGRAVED ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP AFFIXED TO EACH PACKET.

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF.

PERFECTLY CLEAR WHEN DISSOLVED.

NO SEDIMENT. DEPOSIT. ADDED SALT.

J. v. Liebig

Cookery Books Free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.,

9, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

NONE is genuine without the signature as annexed written in BLUE INK across each Jar.

A startling offer is contained in this announcement, an offer to do for you what has never before been attempted by any one—to PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET. It is other people's object to take as much from you as possible, therefore this announcement is SPECIALLY WORTH YOUR ATTENTION. Read on and find how it is done. It is very plain that a manufacturer supplying a thousand articles can do so at a far lower price than shopkeepers who sell only one in the same time. That is exactly our position, fully evidenced by H. Samuel's large pictorial BOOK OF GUIDANCE embellished with over 1,000 handsome illustration of H. Samuel's marvellous manufactures that are being supplied in thousands, as fast as they can be produced, to all parts of the world. We have moreover arranged a £2,000 REWARD Presentation of valuable and useful Free Prizes for each reader who acts promptly after reading this. As an example, SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS to H. Samuel, along with P.O.O. for 25/- and H. Samuel will immediately send, safe and direct to your door, his celebrated "Acme" Sterling Silver Watch, for lady or gentleman. Splendid ¾-plate watch, sound and substantial; lady's size engraved and with dial tinted or plain as preferred. Worth 3 guineas. This wonderful watch is fully described in H. Samuel's Catalogue, with over 80 other specialities in watches, 7s. to £25. Gold and Silver Jewellery at marvellously reduced prices, handsome ALBERTS, BROOCHES, BANGLES, SCARFPINS, 1s. each; and thousands of astonishing Bargains. Also full particulars of H. Samuel's GRAND FREE REWARD PRIZE Distribution. This VALUABLE BOOK is sent to all intending purchasers gratis and post free. CRUETS, TEAPOTS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CLOCKS, &c., at low prices. H. SAMUEL, World-famed English Watch Manufacturer, 97, 99, & 101, also 69, Market St., Manchester.

Ipswich Journal. £2,000. H. SAMUEL'S GRAND FREE REWARD BOND. Cut this out and enclose it with order for 25/- and H. Samuel binds himself to send the Acme watch at the reduced price of 25/-, as described above, and to include free, A HANDSOME AND USEFUL GIFT from the £2,000 reward arrangement. P.O.O.'s payable to H. Samuel, at G.P.O., Manchester. Watches warranted for five years. A month's free trial allowed. Money returned if dissatisfied. (Signed) H. SAMUEL.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION

BENGER'S For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED. FOOD

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE & DIGESTIBLE

The London Medical Record says:—

"It is retained after every other Food has been rejected. It is invaluable."

The Countess of —— writes:—"I cannot really resist telling you of the marvellous results of Benger's Food. Not only am I quite renovated by a cupful every morning, but my daughter is taking it and finds great benefit."

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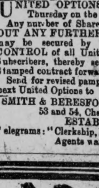

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A TRAGIC MYSTERY.

FROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

BY

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER XI.

GOOLEY'S.

There was, in West Twenty-seventh-street, a popular resort, presided over by a pesonage known to his acquaintance by the name of Gooley. The aspect of this resort was not, however, strikingly attractive to the uninitiated eye. It was a low-ceiled, narrow and gloomy room, with a liquour bar extending half-way down the right-hand side of it, and the rear, dimly lighted by a cobwebbed window looking into a court, furnished with a couple of tables and half a dozen chairs. The walls were hung with tawdry wall-paper, stained with damp and defaced by various ill-usage; the ceiling was darkened by tobacco smoke, and the planks of the floor were filthy with dirt and expectoration. Above the bar, in the spaces between the rows of bottles and glasses, were coloured prints and lithographs, representing ladies of the dramatic profession clad in raiment of a fashion more or less sensational, a portrait of the reigning President of the United States, and an interesting collection of likenesses of gentlemen connected with the American Prize Ring. The latter works of art were the most prominent as well as the most numerous, and they were emphasised, so to speak, by a pair of dingy-looking boxing-gloves, of the four-ounce variety, suspended in the midst of the picture-gallery, and draped with a dusty silk handkerchief, striped with alternate bands of red and green.

These gloves had once been worn by Mr. Gooley during a conflict in which he had been engaged with a certain pugilistic champion whose name has not come down to us. Mr. Gooley had vanquished his opponent, and thereby not only confirmed his own glory, but won a considerable pecuniary stake, which enabled him to secure a lease of the premises and stock whereof he was the ornament and the purveyor respectively. Mr. Gooley, in short, had formerly been one of the lights of the arena; and he still retained, in his retirement some reminiscence of the halo that had invested him. His opinion on all questions appertaining to the noble art was still law to his customers and associates, and he had occasionally been known (when some incautious intruder had transgressed in word or deed the unwritten law of the establishment) to come from behind the bar and administer condign chastisement to the offender, in the style of the gospel according to the Marquis of Queensbury, fourth round. This record and reputation were the secret of the popularity of Mr. Gooley's resort, and stood him in a handsome sum of money every year. Ambition takes many forms; and a prevailing ambition of the youth who infested the Twenty-seventh-street neighbourhood, was to pose as friend and comrade of the redoubtable Gooley. They quoted his sayings and discussed his achievements, and meanwhile they quaffed his liquors and smoked his cigars. They were not, perhaps, persons of the highest culture and refinement; but they had throats and they had pockets, and the great Gooley, like other great men, was not exacting in regard to the superficial things of this world, so long as he secured the essentials.

Personally, Mr. Gooley was not regularly beautiful. His yellow skin, kinky hair and thick lips announced an African strain in his ancestry, while the Caucasian element appeared in his overbearing demeanour, arbitrary and combative temper, and in his haughty exclusion from his premises of all persons of negro extraction. In figure he was slightly above the medium height, broad-shouldered, short-necked, and long-armed. His weight might be about one hundred and eighty pounds; but he had gained flesh since his more active days, when he had tipped the scales at one hundred and fifty-seven. His gait was characterised by a species of waddle, supposed to be indicative of overpowering brawn; and there was a corresponding swagger in the hoarse and hectoring accents of his speech. Altogether, Gooley might be regarded as the right man in the right place. His enemies might have amended this description by calling him a bad man in a bad place; but mankind is always too much disposed to be censorious; and the mulatto ex-prize fighter fitted very well the station to which destiny had assigned him.

On a certain evening in January, a man clad in a large shabby overcoat, and a greasy cap, whose original blackness had become yellowed by time and exposure to the weather, slouched into Gooley's bar-room and muttered a request for a drink, having obtained and paid for which, he further invested in a cigar, and then retired to the back of the saloon to smoke it. He was not an habitué of the place; but, during the last few days, he had been in and out of it occasionally, and had the appearance of being chronically the worse for liquor. He now sat down beside a table and leaned his shoulders against the wall, with his cigar between his teeth and the visor of his cap drawn over his eyes. Nobody noticed him or spoke to him, and gradually he appeared to subside into slumber. His cigar went out, his body sagged to one side, and his chin dropped forward on his breast.

Meanwhile an interesting and animated discussion was in progress among a group of persons collected in front of the bar. The chief interlocutors were two young men, one of whom was tall and burly, while the other was dumpy and stout. The argument had reference to the most effective method of punishing your opponent in a fight. The tall fellow (whose vocabulary was ornamented with an array of epithets and expletives quite transcending the modest scope of a narrative like the present) was advocating the time-honoured usage of hitting out straight from the shoulder; and he affirmed with appalling emphasis that whoever should be rash enough to attempt to conduct a personal dispute on any other principle, would meet with a catastrophe comparable only to the future experiences of persons who have been noticeably deficient on the moral side. The dumpy philosopher, on the other hand, called the supreme architect of the universe to witness that no man or woman born was ever yet knocked out by any but a round-handed blow; and although this orator's eloquence was seriously hampered by the fact that his coat was too big for him, and that the sleeves had a habit of descending and covering his hands in the midst of his most expressive gestures, he nevertheless made out a strong case for the swinging left-hander under the ear, that knocks a man off his feet, and sends him to sleep in his corner.

But the burly youth, by way of counteracting whatever sympathy the audience might be inclined to feel in the small man's theory, become so loud and boisterous that, at length, the great Gooley himself felt called on to interpose, and gently to hint to the vociferous debater that unless he refrained from any further audible expression of his views, he (Gooley) would cause his head to leave his shoulders in an abrupt and painful manner. The gentleman thus appealed to seemed to be wounded by the tone adopted by the intercessor; and after stating in an undertone that his opinion of the company in general could be much more favourable than it was without becoming positively flattering, he swaggered out, followed by a shower of those airy pleasantries which are among the most charming features of the Gooley phase of society.

After he was gone, the short theorist with the long coat-sleeves desired Mr. Gooley to enlighten the company as to whether his late interlocutor proposed to set up as a fighting man?

Mr. Gooley replied that he was inclined to suspect that the gentleman in question was more proficient in the wielding of words than of fists. He added that, in this peculiarity of character, the aforesaid gentleman bore a strong typical resemblance to "Mike."

This reference to "Mike," elicited, from another quarter, an expression of languid curiosity as to what "Mike" was doing with himself. He had not (it was remarked) obtruded himself upon the public notice for several days past.

Mr. Gooley reassured the anxiety of inquirers by the statement that Mike was "round." He had, Mr. Gooley said, paid the bar a visit the other night, to get a revolver which he had left there.

Some one here inquired, humorously, whether it had been the intention of Mike to put anybody to death with the weapon alluded to.

Amidst the mirthful outbreak which this sally produced, Mr. Gooley stated that he guessed not. He then proceeded to explain the incident in detail. Mike, it seems, had one night partaken of refreshments at Mr. Gooley's expense, and when requested to render a pecuniary equivalent for the same had declared his inability to do so. Inasmuch, however, as his host had a moment before seen him bestow a roll of bills in his trowsers pockets, he was inclined to adopt a skeptical attitude toward this disclaimer; whereupon Mike—with the artless artfulness of a child who has a new toy and wants everyone to know it—extracted his revolver from his hip-pocket and bade Mr. Gooley retain it as collateral security. It was not (Mr. Gooley here took occasion to observe) his custom to accept lethal weapons in lieu of legal currency; but that is a poor principle that will not bear stretching, and he had stretched a point in the present instance. Mike had retired; but had returned a couple of nights before New Year's Day, and had redeemed his pistol for the amount in which he was indebted.

After digesting the history of this financial operation, one of the company wished to know whether the collateral security had possessed any considerable marketable value?

Mr. Gooley opined that it would probably have been quoted at a price at least equal to that of the refreshments against which it was deposited. It was a white-handled, nickle-plated affair, for which any licensed agent for the effecting of loans upon personal property would have been willing to commit himself to the extent of three or four dollars.

The dialogue continued, with that discursiveness which characterises spontaneous and untrammeled conversation. Various topics were touched upon and relinquished. Some of the company took their departure. Others entered and joined those who remained. Through it all, the stranger at the table in the corner maintained undisturbed his attitude of profound repose, emphasised occasionally by a nasal signal of unconsciousness. His cap rested upon his nose; one leg was extended in an attitude of touching *abandon*. And yet, strange to say, the eyes of this seeming slumberer were not only open, but remarkably lively and observant; and although his ears presented a non-committal appearance, there is every reason to believe that they, also, were in a high state of functional activity. What could be the meaning of this? Was it possible that this apparently incapacitated individual was making surreptitious studies of the character and conversation of Mr. Gooley's engaging intimates.

Be that as it might, he did not bestir himself until the clock under the boxing-gloves pointed to the midnight hour, and the last straggler on his way homeward, had playfully bellowed in his ear, "Change cars!" Then, and not till then, did the shabby and taciturn guest arise slowly, stretch his legs and arms, explore his pockets for a match to light his cigar, and failing to find one, seek the door with an uncertain step, and vanish into the night with a mumbled adieu to the gallant and gentlemanly proprietor of "Gooley's."

But the open air seemed to produce a marvelous change in the drowsy and besotted individual. His head erected itself, his shoulders straightened, his step became firm and brisk, and he whistled a lively air as he hurried down the gas-lit avenue toward Ninth-street. He did not slacken his pace until he reached the door of an unassuming but comfortable residence.

He rung the bell, and inquired of the servant who opened the door whether the inspector was at home?

It was nearer one o'clock than twelve; but the inspector, who is never certainly known to have slept, was at home, and awake. The visitor was admitted, and in a few minutes the chief detective appeared.

"And what luck have you had?" he demanded, as the other rose to greet him. "Let me see—I sent you to explore the rum shops in the vicinty of Twenty-sixth-street, I think? Have you found the owner of the revolver pawned by 'Evans?'"

"I've come across some information that may lead to that," the other replied.

"Go on—what is it?"

"I was at Gooley's. Some fellows were talking about a young 'tough' called Mike, who wants to make a reputation for being a desperate character. He pawned a revolver at Gooley's for some drinks he had there about three weeks ago."

"What sort of a revolver?"

"From what I heard, it was the same cheap sort of affair as that which 'Evans' pledged. They did not mention the calibre."

"You say he left it at Gooley's three weeks ago?"

"Yes, but he redeemed it afterward."

"Before the murder?"

"It must have been only a few hours before, if Gooley was correct in saying it was two days before New Year's."

The inspector paced up and down the room several times before making any comment on what he had been told.

"Of course there may be something in this," he said, finally, "but the probability is very slight. We have clews much more promising than this; and yet the best of them is ambiguous enough. The affair is one of the obscurest we have had, and it will not be unraveled in a hurry. A dozen different people may have pledged their revolvers for drinks, and redeemed them about the time of the murder. This revolver may not fit our bullet; and Gooley may be mistaken in his date. However, we must look up the fellow who owns it. What is his name?"

"They spoke of him as 'Mike.'"

"No other name?"

"I heard no other, and I could make no inquiries. The set up there are as cunning as rats."

"We must get his name somehow," said the inspector. "Let me see! Wasn't there a fellow in that neighbourhood—a man who has been arrested once or twice—called Muggins?"

"Yes, there was, and he is in and out of Gooley's now, occasionally."

"That will do. Can you find him?"

"I am sure I can, inspector."

"Find him them, and have him at the office to-morrow night at eight o'clock. Of course you will not let him know what he is wanted for. Unless I'm mistaken, we shall learn from him something more about this Mike."

A few minutes later the detective retired.

The next evening, shortly before eight o'clock, a low-browed, ill-conditioned individual, evidently labouring under considerable nervous apprehension, was ushered into the Central Office in Mulberry-street. This was the man who was known to his intimates by the sobriquet of Muggins. His uneasiness was largely occasioned by the fact he was in a state of complete uncertainty as to what he had been summoned for. After being kept waiting in an ante-chamber for awhile, he was introduced into a comfortable but gloomy room, decorated with a collection of the instruments and the relics of crime and with the portraits of criminals. Here he remained for several minutes more, a prey to evil misgivings.

Suddenly the inspector was in the room, his firm, alert tread being inaudible on the soft carpet. He took a seat at the table and signed to Muggins to draw near, which the latter did much in the style of a school-boy expecting merited chastisement.

"This isn't right, inspector," he faltered out. "I ain't done anything I oughtn't to."

"Who said you had?" returned the inspector, after regarding him intently for a moment. The question did not reassure Muggins. He was not, perhaps, familiar with the proverb that a guilty conscience is its own accuser, but he felt that he was not showing to advantage.

"Then what was I brought here for?" he ventured, assuming an air of virtuous candour that suited him about as well as a fashionable lady's spring bonnet would have done.

"The police seem to think that you are a bad case. They report no good of you," said the inspector, coldly. He was glancing over some written notes on the table and held a pencil in his hand.

"It ain't my fault," replied Muggins, aggrievedly, "I don't give 'em no cause."

"No cause? How long is it since you stole that clothing from a house in Twenty-sixth-street?"

"I was arrested for that job," Muggins admitted, "but they didn't prove it on me."

"You were given the benefit of a doubt. But you showed how well you deserved mercy by robbing that cigar dealer's till in Seventh-avenue."

"I only went in for a light," whined Muggins. "Someone else must have taken the cash."

"It was found in your pockets."

"That was my own, inspector. I could have proved it if they had given me a show."

"Do you work so hard as always to have fifteen or twenty dollars about you? Don't come to me with such stories as that."

Muggins shuffled his feet uneasily and longed to be elsewhere.

The inspector turned over his notes. "You were also involved in a wagon robbery, and you have been in gaol for picking a drunken man's pocket of his watch. Your record is bad throughout. Now, tell me what you have been doing with yourself during the last two weeks."

"As true as I'm here, inspector, I've done nothing since I've been discharged from the penitentiary."

"What do you do for a living?"

"Work at my trade."

"What is that?"

"Plasterer."

"Is that the trade you practice at Gooley's with Mike and the rest of the gang?"

"What Mike is that, inspector?"

"You know whom I mean," replied the other, sharply and sternly.

"Mike McGloin? I don't go with him."

"You and he make Gooley's your headquarters."

"He hangs around there; but I don't have nothing to say to him."

"Do you mean that you and he have fallen out?"

"I ain't fallen out with him. I haven't no use for him. He's always setting up for a 'tough' and blowing about what he's done."

"Ah! so you admit knowing about that last trick of his?" said the inspector, quickly.

"Which one do you mean?"

"Come, come, Muggins? Don't beat about the bush with me. You have heard about that pal of his——" He consulted his notes again.

"Fred Banfield?" hazarded Muggins.

"No, that other fellow—I have him here——"

"You don't mean Healey or Morrisey, do you?"

"Well, never mind at present," said the inspector, after some further apparent examination of his papers. "It's about yourself that I wish to speak. We have information that a man has been robbed in the neighbourhood of Gooley's saloon. He was intoxicated, but not so much so that he can not identify the thief. One of Mike's gang is implicated, and the best thing you can do is to make a clean breast of the whole affair."

"But I don't know nothing about it—honest, I don't!" exclaimed Muggins, with great earnestness. "Since that last term in the penitentiary I've been as straight as a string. Ask any of the boys if I haven't."

"If you can clear yourself, well and good; that remains to be seen; but I warn you that if it hereafter appears that you have lied to me, it will go hard with you." Then he asked abruptly, "Where were you last night between half-past twelve and two o'clock?"

The fellow's face perceptibly brightened. "At home!" he said. "At home and in bed! Oh, I can prove that!"

"You can prove it, can you? Well, you may be allowed an opportunity to do so," replied the inspector, impassively. "Meanwhile, you will be permitted to go; but I advise you to avoid associating with persons who render you liable to suspicion. As soon as it becomes evident that you are trying to lead an honest life you will find the police on your side. But whatever illegal act you commit will sooner or later be brought home to you, and you will get your deserts. Now be off!"

Muggins shrunk away with joy in his heart, and perhaps, a budding determination to reform in earnest. For the inspector, while playing his little comedy to extract information from the fellow, without allowing him to suspect that he was being cross-examined on quite other accounts than his own, had given him some counsel in such a manner that he would be likely to remember it. It is the office of the authorities to prevent crime quite as much as to detect, and punish it; and the best officers never fail to recognise this truth and to act upon it.

Being left to himself, the chief detective rose from his chair and took a few turns up and down the room, a dry smile stirring beneath his mustache.

"Mike McGloin, Fred Banfield, Healy and Morrisey," he repeated to himself. "Thanks to Muggins, I have made the acquaintance of those gentry, and I shall not forget them. The next thing to be done is to discover whether McGloin and Evans are one, and the same person. Should it turn out so, he will have a chance to explain how it happens that the bullet that killed Louis Hanier is the bullet that fits his pistol. And if so much can be established, then we may fairly hope for something more.

"But, after all, the silver cigarette case looks to be a more promising clue. It is about time that some news was received from that quarter."

(To be continued.)

IS OBESITY THE RESULT OF RICH DIET?

Fat begins to accumulate as soon as the system has attained its full development, and will go on increasing, if not checked, until the decline of life; then it ought again to decrease. Independently of the importance of fat as a non-conducting substance in impeding the too rapid escape of animal heat, it may be regarded as a store of material to compensate for waste of tissue under sickness or other circumstances entailing temporary abstinence from food. Most writers consider that obesity is promoted by a rich dietary, corporeal inactivity, tranquility of mind, &c.; and, although admitting these to be conducive to the formation of fat, I am of opinion, writes Mr. F. C. Russell, the eminent specialist on "Corpulency and the Cure" (256 pages), which is the title of a book now going through the press with the eighteenth edition, that obesity arising from such causes solely is comparatively rare. There is a diseased state of the system which independently of all these influences will increase the production and deposition of fat. We are of this gentleman's opinion. Mr. Russell, however, does not leave his readers who suffer from obesity "in the lurch," for he prescribes a remedy, and a most effectual one too, consisting solely of herbs, which do not contain a particle of any deleterious ingredient, and yet he can reduce a person's weight from 2lbs. to even 10lbs. a week without having to swallow nauseous physic or resort to drastic measures. This successful combination of vegetable extracts was not obtained without considerable research and painstaking investigation. It is rather pleasant to take, three small doses will in many instances reduce from 1lb. to 3lbs. in the short space of twenty-four hours. However, the cost of the book is only four stamps, and can be obtained direct from Mr. Russell, Woburn House, Store Street, London, W.C. There are matters highly interesting to stout persons to be gleaned from his book, also hundreds of letters (reprinted) from persons describing the particulars and various fluctuating weights after taking so much of the compound. These are not the ordinary stereotyped sort of quack testimonial, but really from intelligent persons who can certify to the extraordinary results of the medicine, in many cases to invite public attention to the marked effects demonstrated.

The following are extracts from other journals

GOOD NEWS FOR STOUT PERSONS.

It does not follow that a person need to be the size of Sir John Falstaff to show that he is unhealthily fat. According to a person's height so should his weight correspond, and this standard has been prepared by Mr. F. C. Russell, of Woburn House, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C., so that anyone can see at a glance whether or not he is too stout. People in the past have been wont to regard fatness as constitutional, and something to be laughed at rather than to be prescribed for seriously; but this is evidently an error, as persons whose mode of life has caused a certain excess of flesh require treating for the cause of that excess, not by merely stopping further increase, but by removing the cause itself. It is marvellous how this "Pasteur" and "Koch" of English discoverers can actually reduce as much as 14 lb. in seven days with a simple herbal remedy. His book (256 pages) only costs 6d., and he is quite willing to afford all information to those sending as above. It is really well worth reading.—*Forget-me-Not.*

HOW TO BECOME THIN AND WELL.

Mr. F. Cecil Russell, of Woburn House, 27, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C., has issued a very useful book (256 pages) on this subject. It deals with the origin of fat, shows the dangers of an excess of fat, and discusses the numerous remedies hitherto adopted for reducing fat. The book, which is well worth reading, contains a large number of testimonials from persons who have benefited by Mr. Russell's process. It is now in the press for the seventeenth edition. Its cost is only 6d. stamps. It is most extraordinary how he has quite exploded the theories of the medical profession. He claims that as a person becomes more healthy under his treatment he requires more food, yet his weight is being reduced sometimes at the rate of 10lb. a week on botanical preparations only. Our great Continental therapeutical "big-wigs" will have to look to their laurels in earnest.—*Salisbury Times.*

A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR CORPULENCE.

Any remedy that can be suggested as a cure or alleviation for stoutness will be heartily welcomed. We have recently received a well-written book, the author of which seems to know what he is talking about. It is entitled "Corpulency, and the Cure" (256 pages), and is a cheap issue (only 6d.), published by Mr. F. C. Russell, of Woburn House, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C. Our space will not do justice to this book; send for it yourself. It appears that Mr. Russell has submitted all kinds of proofs to the English press. The editor of the *Tablet*, the Catholic organ, writes:—"Mr. Russell does not give us the slightest loophole for a doubt as to the value of his cure; for in the most straightforward and matter-of-fact manner he submitted some hundreds of original and unsolicited testimonial letters for our perusal, and offered us plenty more, if required. To assist him to make this remedy known, we think we cannot do better than publish quotations from some of the letters submitted. The first one, a marchioness, writes from Madrid:—'My Son, Count ——, has reduced his weight in twenty-two days 16 kilos, *i.e.* 34lb.' Another writes: 'So far (six weeks from commencement of following your system) I have lost fully two stone in weight.' The next (a lady) writes: 'I am just half the size.' A fourth 'I find it is successful in my case. I have lost 8lb. in weight since I commenced (two weeks).' Another writes: 'A reduction of 18lb. in a month is a great success.' A lady from Bournemouth writes: 'I feel much better, have less difficulty in breathing, and can walk about.' Again a lady says:—'It reduced me considerably not only in the body but all over.'" The author is very positive. He says: "Step on a weighing machine on Monday morning and again on Tuesday, and I can guarantee that you have lost 2lb. in weight without the slightest harm, and vast improvement in health through ridding the system of unhealthy accumulations."—*Cork Herald.*

THE MASQUERADING IN FEMININE ATTIRE.

THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Walter Schultz, artist, of Little Alie Street, Whitechapel, was brought up on remand at Thames Police Court on Tuesday, charged with being a suspected person and loitering in a woman's dress for an unlawful purpose. Defendant still wore a black dress, light jacket and cape, black and gold bonnet with large scarlet flowers, a veil, earrings, and carried an umbrella. The only flaw now in his appearance of a fashionably attired woman was about the chin, which presented a scraggy appearance. Besides the evidence of Detective Lapsley, who watched defendant loitering along High Street, Whitechapel, Constable 404 H said about midnight on the 26th he saw the defendant in the Minories, and he had a man on either arm. Witness had previously seen "her" accosting men. At times there was another "woman" with "her." Defendant said the lady who lived with him wore a man's clothes. Later in the day Mr. Biron passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

ECZEMA,

With all its Terrible Irritation and Horrible Disfigurement Cured by

"HOMOCEA,"

which TOUCHES THE SPOT at once.

The Rev. J. WILLIAMS BUTCHER, 35, Park Road East, Birkenhead, writes:—"I have great pleasure in complying with your request, and putting into writing what I have already said by word of mouth. I was much inconvenienced by a very irritating species of Eczema. Several remedies that I have tried failed to give me more than a very temporary relief. I finally tried Homocea, with happiest results. The relief was almost instantaneous, and, what is more to the point, the soothing effect remained, and a complete cure resulted. Yours truly,

J. WILLIAMS BUTCHER."

THE HON. Mrs. THOMPSON desires to testify to the great value of "Homocea" as a cure for Neuralgia, having received great benefit from using it; Mrs. Thompson therefore has great pleasure in strongly recommending it, and in allowing her testimony to be publicly used.—Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.

Hillside, Bracknell, Berks.

LADY KEANE has much pleasure in recommending "Homocea" as an invaluable remedy for Rheumatism, Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sprains, &c.; she thinks so highly of it that she would not be without it in the house, as it has entirely cured her of Rheumatism and other ailments.

HOMOCEA CURES RINGWORM.

"Hoylake—Dear Sirs,—I want to thank you for that wonderful preparation, 'Homocea,' which we use for about everything; but lately my little girl had a bad ringworm on the head, and my doctor said her hair would have to be cut close. But I preferred using the 'Homocea,' and in four days it was quite well, and the doctor said I ought to give you a testimonial, and I think so too.—Yours truly, M. Aldred."

All wholesale houses stock HOMOCEA. It can be obtained from Chemists and others at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box, or will be sent by post for 1s. 3d. and 3s. from the wholesale agency, 21, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

HOTELS.

VISITORS to London are informed that Mr. and Miss LEAMON, of the Cliffside Boarding House, Kirkley, Lowestoft, have taken No. 8, DEVONSHIRE STREET, PORTLAND PLACE, WEST, as a PERMANENT PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, and under their Personal Superintendence from October to June. The House is most centrally situated within a ten minutes' train ride of Liverpool Street Station, luxuriously furnished, excellent cuisine, homelike, and replete with every comfort. Open 1st December.

LOCK TAVERN AND HOTEL,
PROMENADE, IPSWICH
(Near the Steamboat Piers).
Sandwiches and Light Refreshments, Celebrated Stout, Wines, Spirits, and Ales, Choice Cigars, Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, etc.
H. C. WESTGATE, Manager.

CROSS KEYS HOTEL, IPSWICH.
(Opposite Lyceum Theatre).
HOT Dinners and Cold Luncheons in spacious Dining Room, at separate tables. Menu Liberal, Tariff Reasonable. See Bill of Fare, daily, at door of Hotel. Commercial Travellers and Visitors will find the Hotel in all respects well adapted to their requirements.
Central, Comfortable, and Clean.
FREDERICK MAKIN, Proprietor.

Pure Beer and Where to Get It.
Why not end all doubt on this matter by getting a supply from
HARRY COCKRELL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
IPSWICH.
Either of the Celebrated BURTON ALES supplied in Small Casks.
The WHISKEY sold at this Establishment it is well-known still "holds the field."

QUEEN STREET RESTAURANT,
IPSWICH.
WINES and SPIRITS, ALES and STOUT on Draught or in Bottle.
SOUP, FISH, ENTREES, POULTRY, JOINTS, Daily.
BALLS, BANQUETS, and WEDDING BREAKFASTS supplied throughout in First-class Style.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, TEAS, and SUPPERS; accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen.
JAMES HARDWICK, Proprietor.

UNICORN HOTEL,
IPSWICH.
Proprietress: MRS. E. LAST.
COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL.
CATCHPOLE'S FINE ALES & STOUT, WINES AND SPIRITS.

WESTGATE RESTAURANT
IPSWICH.
DINING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS. WINES, ALES and STOUT on Draught or in Bottles. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS, and SUPPERS.
YAPP'S PORK PIES, &c., &c.
A. YAPP, Proprietor.

PORT WINES DRAWN FROM THE WOOD, LARGE GLASS 3D.

BRITISH LION,
COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH,
Five Minutes from Railway Station.
THE above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every comfort and convenience with strictly moderate charges. No attendance charged, First-Class Billiard Room. Trams and Busses pass to and from the station.
Proprietor: JOHN L. MOYSE,
Dealer in First-Class Horses.

ROSE HOTEL,
ST. PETER'S, IPSWICH.
Proprietor: A. LAST.
The above Hotel has recently undergone considerable Alterations and Enlargements, and the Proprietor begs to call the attention of the Public to the fact that he has now every Accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen and Private Parties.
Breakfasts, Dinners, Teas supplied on reasonable terms All classes of catering tendered for.

WILLIAM BULLOCK,
CHERRY TREE HOTEL, EYE,
IN thanking the Clergy, Nobility, and Public generally for the support accorded him during the past eight years, begs to inform them he has Broughams, Landaus, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Large Brake and 'Bus for Cricket and other outings. Hearse and Mourning Coaches, Wedding Carriages, to orders for which special attention is given. Charges strictly moderate. 'Bus leaves every Friday for Diss at 1.30, returning from Crown Hotel at 5.45. Fare, 1s. return

COAL OFFICES,
SALT HOUSE STREET,
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PRESENT PRICES OF COALS
DELIVERED IN THE TOWN:—

BEST SOUTH HETTON, W.E.	26s.
BEST WALLSEND	26s.
BEST SILKSTONE	25s.
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BEST NUTS	22s.
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1/- per ton Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR 3 TONS AND UPWARDS.
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ALFRED SPALDING,
The Expeditious Printer,
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Newest Designs
IN
MEMORIAL CARDS,
Neatly Printed, from 1/6 Dozen.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHEAT DRESSING IS
WIGGINS'
SEED WHEAT
PROTECTOR,
Which protects the seed from disease, insects, and birds.
A Sixpenny Packet sufficient for Eight Bushels.
Used by the leading Agriculturists in the Eastern Counties. See testimonials. May be obtained of special agents everywhere, or of the sole manufacturers,
WIGGIN AND SON,
Chemists,
34, ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

CARTRIDGES.—WARRILOW'S noted Chippenham Far Killing, with treble strong Powder, superior English Wads, Cases, and Chilled Shot, any size to order—Brown, 5s. 9d.; Blue, 6s.; Green, 6s. 6d.; Long Shot Reds, 7s. 6d. Unequalled Smokeless, reduced Recoil, Light Report, no Smoke, but most effective, 7s. 6d.; Superior, 8s. 6d.; Best, 9s. 6d. Special for Pigeon Shooting, &c., 10s. 6d These are special prices for Cash with order only. 500 sent Carriage Paid if Cash with order.—Get full particulars free from WARRILOW'S Gun and Cartridge Works, Chippenham, Wilts.

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A Large and Cheap Assortment, all Warranted Machines,
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Sole Agents for Rudge & Co., Limited.

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TAILOR AND COLONIAL OUTFITS.
Golfing and Football Costumes.
Outfitter by appointment to the C.T.C., and all the leading Clubs in the County.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CYCLE REPAIRS GO TO
R. STANNARD,
PRACTICAL CYCLE MACHINIST,
STATION ROAD, STOWMARKET.
Several New and Second-hand Safeties, by best makers, at Clearance prices. All warranted genuine machines. Cast iron and gas pipe death traps neither bought nor sold. Awarded 1st prize, Ipswich, 1891, for cycle work.

ALL Winter Buyers of Cycles please note I have some Special Lines in 1894 and 1895 Cycles in stock, all to be cleared at Winter Prices. Inspection invited. Call and see the New Woodley Tyre.
FRED. BOON,
GEORGE'S STREET,
IPSWICH.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

[BY HALF-BACK.]

Saturday was anything but auspicious for the pursuit of the noble pastime, and although there were intervals of cessation in the downpour in many parts of the county, yet, generally speaking, the day's sport partook rather of the nature of water polo than that of football. The Ipswich grounds, however, are as a rule favoured in the matter of position, and none that I know of were in such a condition as to prevent play. There was, nevertheless, but very little interest taken in the performances of the local clubs, and spectators were particularly scarce. The Ipswich Town men were engaged in London, and the Portman Road enclosure was occupied by the Reserves against Brantham Athletic. At Christchurch the Middle School Past and Present were opposing Cowells' and no doubt there would have been a good attendance to witness the sport had the weather been at all favourable.

Speaking of the Christchurch Park ground, I should have liked to congratulate the I.M.S.P.P. upon having found so good a spot in lieu of their old ground, which they were obliged to quit. It seems to me, however, that one season will be the utmost length of their tenancy now that the Town Council has decided upon the purchase of the Park. Let us hope, however, that when arrangements are made for the public use of the same the pressing demands of footballers will not be entirely ignored. It appeared to me at a casual glance that the ground marked out for the use of the old boys was both narrower and shorter than it should be, but why it is so I fail to understand. The Bolton Lane (or east) goal posts might easily be put back several yards, and the south boundary line extended without interfering with the levelness of the plot. This done and the ground roped in, the enclosure will not be by any means a bad bit of turf for the game.

Cowell's certainly did very well to prevent the home forwards scoring more than twice, for with the exception of an occasional break away, play was confined to the printers' half of the ground. The game was not of the most scientific order, the greasiness of the turf and ball no doubt accounting to a considerable extent for this fact. The reason, however, that the old boys did so indifferently was not far to seek. Their forwards were rather a poor quintette taking them as a whole, and even their best men in that division were entirely out of form on that occasion. This fact, combined with a determined goal-packing defence adopted by the visitors kept the scoring low.

The defence of both teams was good although the initials were superior in this respect, C. Catchpole and D. Mills showing excellent form. Cowell's halves were fair, Bardwell being most conspicuous, but one of them should remember that it does not become the part of a half-back to stop the ball entering the net by means of his hands, although the action may be too sharp for the referee's notice; but for this little liberty with the rules of the game, the final score of the match in question would probably have read, I.M.S.P.P. three goals, Cowell's nil. Cowell's forwards are a very moderate lot indeed, but the goal-keeper and backs perform fairly well.

Ipswich Town gained small honour beyond well-merited credit for pluck by their mudlarking expedition to the Metropolis on Saturday. Everything possible seemed to hamper them. Towns and Ratcliff were unable to fulfil their engagement to play, and this, combined with the absence of Kent, thoroughly disorganised the front rank. Walford had to go forward, while his position was filled by Murrells. It was far from cheering also to discover the home of the Vampires was partially under water. However these merry men who have adopted this scarcely flattering sobriquet may flourish under such hydrous conditions, they by no means recommend themselves to the wearers of the stripes, who are a light team and perform at their best upon a hard dry soil. Suffice, however, to say that the Town were ultimately beaten by four goals to one, after having all the worst of the deal all through the match.

While the Town first rank were doing so badly in London, the Reserves were enhancing their none too brilliant reputation by defeating the Brantham Athletic upon the Portman Road ground after a tight fight by two goals to one. It was a result I scarcely anticipated after the form shown during the last few seasons by the men from the banks of the Stour, and it is decidedly a feather in the cap of the Reserves to be able to score a win out of them. The Athletic, however, seldom begin the season with any great brilliance, although they invariably improve sufficiently to give a good account of themselves in the Cup matches.

The first match in the newly-formed West Suffolk League was played on Saturday at Long Melford, when the home team had the unpleasant experience of being beaten by the Haverhill Rovers by two goals to one It will be decidedly interesting to watch the doings of the new League, and I am merely echoing a general feeling in the eastern part of the county that its advent may be the means of raising the standard of the play of the West Suffolk clubs. The Haverhill Rovers are to be congratulated upon the victory, and it would certainly appear the small town from which they take their name will now be able to place two strong junior teams in the field. Long Melford meet the Haverhill Town club this afternoon at Haverhill, and from what we know of the abilities of the latter team, as shown in last season's Junior Cup final, the Melfordians are likely to have two further points taken out of them. Mr. C. J. N. Row is President, and Mr. Alec Hurst secretary of the League, both of Long Melford.

Yarmouth R.A. men were entertained at Framlingham on Saturday, and certainly cannot be complimented upon the result of their game with the Collegians, who, though weakly represented, they only managed to beat by two goals to one. Halesworth, playing at home, had a decidedly tough struggle with the Bungay Chaucer Press men, and only vanquished them by three goals to two, principally owing to some capital play by Sergt.-Inspector Daley, who keeps goal for the Bungay men. In this match the referee allowed himself to be talked into changing his mind after once giving a decision as to a goal in favour of Halesworth, thereby showing a decidedly weak-kneed policy.

Beccles College beat the Junior Cup holders, Kirkley, by 3 to 1 at Beccles, after a capital game; whilst at Lowestoft the Caxton treated the Town men in even a more decisive manner by four to *nil*. Bury Alexandra, playing at home, just beat the 20th Hussars by two to one, no mean performance, by-the-bye. Stowmarket beat Haughley 7—0; St. Helen's beat Stoke 2—0; Harwich and Parkeston beat Halstead 13—1.

Considerable alterations and enlargements are now about to be made to the Portman Road ground. A syndicate, apparently, has been formed, upon which both the interests of footballers and cricketers are represented, who have made an arrangement with the town authorities whereby a large strip of land will be added to the ground at the town (or east) end. The little cottage and garden which occupies the north-west corner of the ground is to be demolished and thrown in, together with some farm shedding at the south-west extremity of the ground. It appears that the cricket section are anxious to protect their pitch from the footballers, who will be shifted to the east side of the ground. The class of cricket such as we are accustomed to be treated to in Ipswich is scarcely worthy of such exclusive action in the matter of the ground, especially when it is remembered that almost the whole of the first-class counties submit to the appropriation of their turf by footballers during winter. We shall certainly expect something big from the Ipswich and East Suffolk players next season. Considerable improvement to the pavilion is also in prospect.

This afternoon Ipswich Town first team are at home to Woodville, and a good game may be safely anticipated, although the "Stripes" should come through.

Sunderland and Everton met at Goodison Park on Saturday, and the result was highly characteristic of the reputation of these great League teams, viz., a draw of two goals each. The championship is therefore still as much an open matter as before. The other matches in the first division resulted as follows:—Sheffield United beat Sheffield Wednesday, 3—2; Notts Forest beat Burnley, 1—0; Aston Villa beat Liverpool, 5—0; and Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Bolton Wanderers, 4—2; while draws resulted in the meeting of Stoke and Small Heath, 2—2; Blackburn Rovers and Preston North End 1—1, Derby County and West Bromwich Albion, 1—1. The table revised to date is given below:—

	Plyd.	Won	Lost	Drn.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Everton	10	8	1	1	35	13	17
Sheffield United	11	7	2	2	24	14	16
Preston North End	11	6	2	3	19	13	15
Sunderland	8	6	1	1	24	9	13
Blackburn Rovers	10	4	2	4	21	17	12
Aston Villa	10	5	4	1	20	16	11
Sheffield Wednesday	9	5	4	0	19	18	10
Burnley	10	3	4	3	17	18	9
Small Heath	10	3	4	3	18	23	9
Notts Forest	9	4	5	0	15	20	8
Wolverhampton W.	10	4	6	0	17	23	8
West Bromwich Albion	8	2	4	2	16	16	6
Bolton Wanderers	10	2	6	2	15	20	6
Liverpool	11	1	6	4	14	23	6
Derby County	8	1	5	2	9	21	4
Stoke	9	1	6	2	11	25	4

Woolwich Arsenal did remarkably well to draw with Notts County at Nottingham, on Saturday, and great interest will be taken in the return game this afternoon at London. The result of Saturday's second division matches were as follows:—*Newton Heath 2, Leicester Fosse 2; *Newcastle United 5, Manchester City 4; Lincoln City 4, *Crew Alexandra 1; *Darwen 2, Burslem Port Vale 0; Burton Swifts 2, *Burton Wanderers 1; *Notts County 2, Woolwich Arsenal 2; Bury 3, *Walsall 0; *Grimsby Town 4, Rotherham 1. Played on the grounds of the clubs marked *

GEO. G. BUSSEY & Co. are the leading makers of requisites for Football, Hockey, Golf, Baseball, Gymnasia, and all Sports and Games. Illustrated catalogues may be obtained from the local dealers, or the Sports Manufactory, Peckham, London.
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Announcements of Births are charged for at the rate of ONE SHILLING *each. Announcements of Marriages are inserted free; if "No cards" be added* ONE SHILLING *is charged. Announcements of Deaths are inserted free, but if containing more than the ordinary particulars,* ONE SHILLING *is charged. These charges must be prepaid, or they will be doubled.*
Announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders.

MARRIAGES.

HARDWICK—STANTON.—29th October, at Brundish Church, by the Rev. G. W. Jones, vicar, Albert Hardwick, of Stretton Road, The Fosse, Leicester, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of James and Alice Stanton, The Cottage, Brundish.

WARREN—BOLTON.—26th October, at St. Mary's Church, Coddenham, by the Rev. W. H. Wyles, vicar, Charles Warren, coachbuilder, Coddenham, eldest son of the late Charles Warren, Earl Stonham, to Ellen Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William J. Bolton, of the Manor Farm, Litcham, Norfolk.

WHINCUP—KEMP.—30th October, at St. Mary's Church, Walpole, by the Rev. W. R. Tate, Herbert Whincup, Peasenhall, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Kemp, Walpole.

DEATHS.

BENNS.—22nd October, at Kelsale, Hannah, the beloved wife of Philip Benns, late of Middleton, aged 79 years.

BARNES.—29th October, at Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Harold, second son of Alfred and Agnes Jane Barnes, aged seven months.

BARRELL.—26th October, at Huntingfield, George Barrell, miller, Huntingfield, aged 65 years.

BLEWETT.—28th October, at Seckford Street, Woodbridge, Alice, the beloved wife of Alfred Blewett, aged 26 years.

CONNOR.—29th October, at the residence of his son, Dr. Connor, Earl Soham, William George Connor, late of Terenure and Henry Street, Dublin, aged 77 years.

DAVY.—25th October, at Stratford St. Andrew, Frederick, the beloved husband of Sarah Davy, aged 59.

DENNY.—24th October, very suddenly, Phœbe, the dearly-beloved wife of William Denny, Bake Office, Earl Stonham, aged 82 years.

DENNANT. 26th October, John Dennant, 1, Norfolk Road, aged 85 years.

FLOWERDEW.—27th October, at Castle Street, Eye, Mr. Richard Thomas Flowerdew, chemist and stationer, aged 53.

GARNHAM.—19th October, at Linslade, Bucks, William Garnham, formerly of Claydon, Suffolk, aged 81.

GARNHAM.—1st November, at Capel St. Mary, Robert Garnham, aged 84 years. In the service of the Rev Tweed's family for over 60 years. Greatly respected by a large circle of friends.

LANHAM.—29th October, Victor Albert, son of William Lanham, of Hasketon, aged 23 years.

LERMIT.—25th October, at St. Florence Rectory, South Wales, the Rev. Gerald T. Lermit, LL.D., for many years head master at the Grammar School at Dedham.

PYETT.—28th October, at Bedingfield, Thomas Pyett, aged 74 years.

PELLS.—28th October, Frances, the beloved wife of Nathaniel Walter Pells, of Beccles, aged 55 years.

RIEBOLD.—24th October, at Nayland, Eliza, beloved wife of Peter Riebold, aged 44 years.

SHERRINGTON.—22nd October, at Westleton, aged 77, Alexander, the dearly-beloved husband of Jane Sherrington, and dearly-beloved father of Mr. F. Sherrington, Euston, and Mrs. W. T. Noy, Cyprus Cottage, Woodbridge.

SHELDRAKE.—27th October, Ann, the dearly-beloved wife of James Sheldrake, of 99, Fore Street, Ipswich, aged 67 years.

YOUNGS.—24th October, Charles Youngs, Hinton Hall, aged 66.

YOUNGS.—29th October, at Yoxford, Suffolk, Robert Carss Youngs, of The Rookery, Yoxford, aged 66 years.

WYMER.—23rd October, at his residence, 117, Norwich Road, Wm. Wymer, aged 85 years.

WRIGHT.—21st October, Maria Louisa Wright, wife of Charles Wright, M.R.C.V.S., aged 70 years.

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MONUMENTS, in Marble, Stone, & Granite,
At 21, Cemetery Road, Ipswich.
Designs and Estimates Free.

MORTALITY IN IPSWICH.

An Abstract of the Return of Deaths for the week ending Saturday, October 27th, 1894.

Albion Street—phthisis, 6 years, female.
Ranelagh Road—phthisis and convulsions, 19 years, male.
High Street—phthisis, 51 years, male.
Fore Street—phthisis and natural decay, 67 years, female.
Dial Lane—Bright's disease and dropsy, 43 years, male.
Bell Lane—kidney disease and dropsy, 64 years, female.
Stoke Street—bronchitis and dropsy, 63 years, female.
High Street—cancer, 74 years, female.
Norwich Road—cancer, 85 years, male.
Orford Street—suffocation from throat disease, 70 years, female.
Chalon Street—cerebral abscess, 46 years, male.
Crown Street—cerebral disease, 67 years, female.
Upper Orwell Courts—paralysis, 66 years, female.
Bartholomew Street—internal hœmorrhage, 75 years, female.
East Suffolk Hospital—eczema, 74 years, male.
Waterloo Street—old age, 76 years, male.
Norfolk Road—old age, 85 years, male.
Males, 8; females, 9; total, 17.
Annual death-rate in Ipswich for the week 15·0 per 1,000.
GEORGE S. ELLISTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar-General reports the annual rate of mortality in 33 great towns of England and Wales last week averaged 18·9 per 1,000. The rate in Norwich was 14, and in West Ham 18.

WHY IS HORNIMAN'S TEA BETTER VALUE THAN ANY OTHER? Because they import *direct* from the Grower, saving the charges of the Broker, the Merchant, and wholesale dealer, supplying their Pure Tea *direct to the consumer* in Packets only. LOCAL AGENTS:—*Ipswich*, Groom, 57, Princes Street; Bradford, 58, Tavern Street; Jackson, Fore Street; Broome, 49, Butter Market; Provincial Drug Company, Westgate Street; Co-operative Stores; Bell, Brook Street; Steed, St. Matthew's Bakery; Wheeler, Great Colman Street and Tacket Street; *Woodbridge*, Barrett, confectioner; Betts and Son, chemists; *Stowmarket*, Simpson and Son; *Harwich*, Worts; *Peasenhall*, Jerry; *Sudbury*, Dixey, confectioner; *Bury*, Nunn and Co.; *Saxmundham*, Palmer, chemist; *Hadleigh*, Slater, chemist; *Botesdale*, Rush; *Laxfield*, Samson, grocer; *Cockfield*, Brewer, grocer, &c.; *Long Melford*, Mullen, grocer; *Lavenham*, Green, chemist; *Cavendish*, Clark, grocer; *Monks Eleigh*, Vince, grocer; *Manningtree*, Gibling, confectioner; *Debenham*, Gooding; *Felixstowe*, Brown, chemists; *Needham Market*, Harrington, chemist, and at *Walsham*; *Halesworth*, Gale, bookseller; Gostling, chemist; *Framlingham*, Jude, draper; *Walton*, Co-operative Society; *Southwold*, Woods, confectioner; *Wrentham*, Sadd, tea dealer; *Wickham Market*, Co-operative Stores; Last, chemist; *Bramford*, Bowman, confectioner; *Wetherden*, Page, grocer, &c.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Moles, Musk Rats, Rabbits, Squirrels. 7½d. and 1s. boxes, at Chemists'.
"Well's Health Renewer" for nervous exhaustion, 4s. 6d.
"Rough on Corns," for hard or soft corns. 3½d. at Chemists'.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS
IN EAST ANGLIA.

Items Personal and Impersonal, Pithy and Pertinent.

TOLD BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Madame Worth's celebrated Guinea Corsets (black 25s.) may be obtained from her Local Agents, Messrs. Fish and Son, Suffolk House, Ipswich.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION: SUCCESS OF AN IPSWICH GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Hugh P. V. Wiggin, of Ipswich, has been successful in passing the recent examination in London, qualifying him as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

C.E.T.S., ST. MATTHEW'S (IPSWICH) JUVENILE BRANCH.—The fortnightly entertainment was held in the Schoolroom on Thursday evening, when the programme consisted of a service of song, entitled, "Christie's Old Organ," given by members of the juvenile branch, under the leadership of Mr. A. E. Wood.

SANGER'S CIRCUS IN IPSWICH.—"Lord George Sanger's" circus visited the town on Wednesday and gave two performances, which proved to be as popular as on previous occasions when this well-known hippodromatic exhibition has been on view. The customary street procession was witnessed by a large concourse of people, each and all of whom agreed that "Lord George" fully maintains the great reputation which the show has deservedly enjoyed for so many years.

IPSWICH ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A tea and concert under the auspices of the Ipswich branch of this Association was held in the Soldiers' Institute on Tuesday, under the supervision of Miss King and Mrs. Grayston. A string band, under the leadership of Miss Bland, rendered some effective selections, and songs, recitations, and instrumental solos were creditably performed by Mr. Hooper, Miss Broome, Miss White, Miss Barker, Mr. Bridge, Mr. Hunnibell, and Miss Kingdon. In the course of the evening Sergeant Bailey (the president of the branch) urged on the members to take an interest in the Society, and to keep up their attendance at the temperance meetings.

IPSWICH NONCONFORMIST CHOIR UNION.—A successful concert was given by members of this Union in the Co-operative Hall on Tuesday evening. There was a full audience, who frequently showed by hearty applause their appreciation of the rendering of the lengthy programme. The chorus of over 100 voices acquitted themselves with credit under the conductorship of Mr. J. Hayward, as did also the string orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Luther Hooper. Mr. T. Corder Nash accompanied, and solos, duets, etc., were taken by Mr. A. C. Orriss, Miss E. H. Hayward, Messrs. Mower, Barnes, Game, and Gill, Misses Churchyard and Phillips, Messrs. Bagworth and Gill, Miss Nash, Mr. R. J. Moss, and Mr. Manning.

INTERMENTS IN IPSWICH CEMETERY.—Friday: Clarke, Elizabeth Mary, infant, Foxhall; Cobbold, Charles W., 43 years, St. Lawrence. Saturday: Lovett, Phœbe, 67 years, St. Margaret; Brundell, Charles, 46 years, St. Peter; Batt, Arthur, 19 years, St. Mary Stoke; Hill, Sarah, 75 years, St. Helen; Wymer, William, 85 years, St. Matthew. Monday: Cobbold, Elizabeth, 68 years, St. Mary Stoke. Tuesday: Dennant, John, 85 years, St. Margaret. Wednesday: Foster, Harriet, 69 years, St. Mary Elms; Balls, Mary A., 74 years, St. Matthew; Beaumont, Mary A., 66 years, St. Michael; Rolfe, Maud, 6 years, Holy Trinity. Thursday: Sheldrake, Ann, 67 years, St. Clement; Killick, Mabel G. C., 7 years, All Saints.

IPSWICH WORKING GIRLS' CLUB.—The members of this excellent institution in Carr Street celebrated their fourth anniversary on Wednesday evening at the Club, which has now a membership of over 200. A large number of ladies are keenly interested in the working of the Association, and it is owing to their efforts that the Club has been so successful. Over a hundred members sat down to tea on Wednesday in the lower hall, and this over, an adjournment was made to the upper room, where the girls and their friends were treated to an excellent musical programme given by members of the Committee and other ladies. Before breaking up, the Rev. W. Mitchell Carruthers, vicar of Holbrook, addressed the gathering.

ST. MARY STOKE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—This Society gave a very successful concert in the Upper Schoolroom, Wherstead Road, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. C. E. Willis. The orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. Punchard, was composed as follows:—Organ, Miss Symth; piano, Miss A. Girling; violins, Messrs. R. Kent, A. Pryke, Cole, Powell, and Newson; cornet, Mr. W. Smyth; clarionet, Mr. W. J. Hazelton; flute, Mr. Goddard; piccolo, Mr. E. Hutton; trombone, Mr. Webster; contra bass, Mr. A. Sporle. The songs of Mr. R. J. Moss, Mrs. Sporle, and Miss Brigden were well rendered, whilst the recitation of Miss Jackaman was exceptionally good. The chorus and orchestra gave some good selections of music, which were heartily applauded by a very appreciative audience, and the concert passed off exceedingly well. Miss A. Girling acted as accompanist.

ST. MARY-LE-TOWER (IPSWICH) HARVEST FESTIVAL.—These services, to which we referred last week, were concluded on Sunday. In the morning the pulpit was occupied by the vicar (the Rev. Ythil A. Barrington). The Rev. George Murton, of Pembroke College, Oxford, had been announced to preach, but he was unable to fulfil the engagement owing to severe indisposition. Among the large congregation was Baron Pollock, Judge of Assize, and the Mayor and Corporation, who accepted a special invitation given by the Vicar. In the evening the Rev. Dr. R. O. Davies, rector of Kettleburgh and Principal of St. Felix's Clergy School, Framlingham, was the preacher. The musical portion of the service was of an attractive character, including "The Wilderness," by Dr. S. S. Wesley, with the anthem, in which the principal solos were taken by Messrs. Bunn, Scales, Page, Howard, Potter, Sharp, and Crawley. Mr. Edmund W. Goldsmith accompanied on the organ.

SWIMMING CLUB CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening the members of the Orient Swimming Club, Ipswich, held their third smoking concert of the season at the Grand Café Restaurant, Butter Market, Ipswich, on Tuesday evening. Mr. D. Ford Goddard presided, supported by the Rev. Ythil Barrington. Mr. Frank P. Wade (hon. secretary) has undertaken the responsibility of arranging these popular entertainments, and the phenomenal success attending the third venture is attributable to his indefatigable efforts. A lengthy programme, comprising at least three dozen items, in addition to numerous encores, formed a most enjoyable concert. The performers included Messrs. W. R. Manning, F. R. Wade, John Wright, E. J. Brereton, Will. May, Frank Bowman, C. W. Coborne, A. W. Weekes, F. W. Boddey, F. Peppy, Harry Warren, J. W. Miller, W. Wells, Gunner Murphy, and Mr. Cecil Lawrence, of the Burlesque Company at the Lyceum. Mr. Frank Bowman ably accompanied.

IPSWICH BOOT OPERATIVES' SOIREE.—On Monday evening the twelfth annual soirée of the Ipswich Branch of the Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union was held at the Feathers Inn. Tea was provided for 111 persons, the numbers being supplemented by later arrivals. Mr. George Crickmer presided, and Councillor Mason, of Norwich, occupied the vice-chair. Among those present were Ald. Inskip, J.P., general secretary of the Union; Mr. W. Aldous, president of the Ipswich Branch, and the secretary, Mr. C. Gooding; and Mr. R. Calver, of the General Labourers' Union; Messrs. Cook and Tunstall, of the Engineers; Mr. Ben Harbord, of the Curriers' Association; and Mr. Westgate, of the Boiler-makers' Society.—Responding to the toast of the "Ipswich Branch," Mr. W. Aldous said their funds and membership were in a flourishing condition.—Ald. Inskip spoke of the recent trade disputes at St. Albans and Hinckley, and strongly urged men not to make a workshop of their homes. He understood that a new firm of wholesale boot manufacturers was about to start in Ipswich, and be hoped they would make an effort to render this a Society shop.—During the evening, Messrs. C. Roe, T. Williams, H. Page, R. Allen, Thorley, F. Bowman, A. Beadwell, and G. Marshall added to the enjoyment by some capital songs and instrumental music.

ALDEBURGH BATTERY E.D.R.A.—The competition for the skill of arms prizes offered to the No. 7 Battery 1st N.B. E.D.R.A., took place at the C. C. Tower, Aldeburgh, when some of the best practice of the year was carried out. Gunr. E. Rogers smashed up the target and finished the practice. The gun layers afterwards competed for the badges, and the Adjutant then took his leave of his company, his time of service having expired. The duties of Adjutant will be taken over by Lieut. Barron, R.A.

OPENING OF BADINGHAM MISSION HALL.—The Badingham new Mission Hall was opened on Monday evening by a tea, to which about 200 sat down, followed by a meeting, at which the Rev. J. Garrett Brown (Saxmundham), Rev. D. M. Picton (Halesworth), Rev. H. Freeman (Rendham), and Mr. E. E. Palmer (Great Yarmouth) were the speakers. The Mission, which is a branch of the Rendham Congregational Church, was founded by Mr. Albert Ashford some 11 years since, but had quite outgrown its accommodation. It was, therefore, decided to build a new hall, at a cost of about £280, the site having been given by the founder. A very commodious and well-built structure has been raised by Mr. Barham, of Badingham. With the exception of £50 advanced by the English Chapel Building Society, the hall was opened free of debt.

PRESENTATION TO A BECCLES SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.—The teachers and friends of the Congregational Sunday School at Beccles have joined in presenting to Mr. H. Button a handsome electro-plated teapot and breakfast cruet on his marriage.

BLYTHBURGH TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.—An interesting lecture was delivered at Blythburgh, on Monday evening, Mr. D. T. Cowan, secretary to the Technical Instruction Committee of the East Suffolk County Council, on the "Potato Disease," with special reference to the County Council's experiments. Mr. R. E. Haward, C.C., occupied the chair. At the close of the lecture a Local Committee was formed, and it was decided to hold a class for horticulture at Blythburgh, and to give intending students at Walberswick the choice of one or other of the following:—Ambulance, horticulture, or navigation.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

PAROCHIAL AFFAIRS AT BAWDSEY.—The Rev. M. M. Knowles, recently reported to have been appointed to Bawdsey and Ramsholt, left Southwold to take up his residence at Bawdsey on Tuesday, where he will for the present have charge of the new religious building, and other matters closely allied to parochial work.

BUNGAY PETTY SESSIONS, THURSDAY.—For non-attendance at school of their children, Samuel J. Aldred was fined 2s. 6d., John Read 2s., William Ward 2s., and Arthur Chittleburgh 2s.

FIRE AT BUNGAY VICARAGE.—The vicarage of Bungay Holy Trinity had a narrow escape of being burnt to the ground in the early hours of last Friday morning. At five o'clock the Rev. J. A. Fletcher was called up by one of his children who had observed a light emanating from the day nursery, and on the rev. gentleman proceeding thither he found the room enveloped in flames and at once proceeded to extinguish the fire, which he accomplished with difficulty. It appears that two oak beams over the fire place must have been smouldering for days, and the wind of Thursday night caused it to break out with considerable force. The damage amounts to about £15, and is covered by insurance.—[This item of news arrived immediately after our last issue had gone to press.—ED.]

COLCHESTER HORSE SALE.—At the Cups Hotel Yard, Colchester, on Saturday, Messrs. Sexton and Grimwade held their monthly sale of horses. Principal sales:—Bay gelding 15 2 h.h., 5 years, the property of Mr. G. M. Beck, Boxford, 14½ gns.; chestnut mare, by Corner Boy, 5 years, 15.3 h.h., the property of Mr. E. A. Fairhead, 20 gns.; bay pony, 5 years, the property of Mr. E. A. Fairhead, 19½ gns.; Torna, bay mare, 8 years, 15.1 h.h., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Gabbitt, 26 gns.; Spider, dark iron grey gelding, 5 years, 15.2 h.h., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Gabbitt, 26½ gns.

CONCERT AT CAMPSEY ASHE.—A concert in aid of the coal club was given in the Schoolroom on Monday evening, and Miss Reade, who promoted it, must have been exceedingly gratified at the great success it proved, the room being crowded, and the club will benefit to the extent of over £4 through her efforts. The Hon. M. Thellusson, the Hon. C. Thellusson, Miss Lowther, Mrs. Todd, Miss Blackie, Miss Buxton, Mr. E. Hodgson, Mr. Laws, Mr. Anthony, and the school children were the performers. The gem of the programme was Mr. E. Hodgson's song, "Love's Autumn," accompanied by Mr. Todd on the piano, who played splendidly, and with viola zither solo by Miss Lowther, and the same gentleman also sang in excellent voice "The Holy City." Miss Buxton sang "The Dear Homeland" in a very pleasing manner, and Mr. Laws "They all love Jack" and "Nancy Lee," for both of which he was heartily encored. Mr. Anthony sang "Jones's Musical Party," with an additional verse describing the absurdities of the Parish Councils Act, which amused the audience immensely; and the singing of the children showed they had been carefully taught.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE MEETING AT ELMSWELL.—The Pakenham and Woolpit Habitation of the Primrose League held a successful meeting at Elmswell Board School on Tuesday evening. Major-General Percival presided. Mr. W. E. Riley, the Conservative agent for North-West Suffolk, delivered an address, and during the proceedings a capital programme of vocal and instrumental music was well sustained by Major-General Percival and Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Battine, Miss E. Primrose, Mr. H. Elmer (Woolpit), and friends from Bury St. Edmund's.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES FOR EYE.—The inhabitants of the ancient borough of Eye may confidently rest assured that they are well protected, for, in addition to the regular staff of efficient policemen, they now have as special constables:—Charles Torbell, Samuel Rose, Richard R. Hammond, Roland Mortimer, George Hayward, William Collins, George Bird, William Welham, Samuel A. Rowling, and James Pulford. These gentlemen were appointed at a sitting of the borough Justices on Saturday, who also consented to the license of the White Lion Hotel being transferred from Mrs. Allen to Mr. Lewell.

FELIXSTOWE GOLF CLUB.—The October medal was played for by the ladies on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. J. M. Henderson coming in with a score of 95 gross and 80 net, and winning the medal.

FRAMLINGHAM READING ROOM: ANNUAL MEETING.—The members of the Framlingham Club and Reading-room held their annual meeting on Monday evening, when about thirty members were present. Mr. Francis Read presided, and read the annual report and balance-sheet, in which it was noted that their was a large increase of both quarterly and library members. The year commenced with a balance in hand of £7 9s. 10d.; £10 had been spent for new books and re-binding; the total expenditure had been £49 11s. 11d., and the receipts were £56 0s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £6 8s. 8d. Mr. Edward Lankester was re-elected president, and in responding said he had been connected with that kind of work in the town for nearly 60 years, and he still had it at heart. The Vice-Presidents elected were the Rev. J. Holme Pilkington, Messrs. F. G. Ling, S. G. Carley, Francis Read, C. S. Kidell, and John Martin. The Working Committee were—Messrs. Percy Allen, Bonney, C. R. Cooke, R. J. Carley, C. P. Dowsing, Charles Goodwin, James Holland, Stephen Mallows, Alfred Mallows, J. H. Read, Peter Smith, and E. G. Warren. Mr. John Martin was re-elected hon. treasurer; Mr. Joseph J. Newland was re-elected hon secretary amid applause, and an honorarium of £2 2s. was presented to him for past services. The annual tea in connection with the Club-room took place at the Foresters' Hall on Wednesday evening, when about 80 persons sat down. This was followed by an entertainment, presided over by Mr. Geo. Jude, to the programme of which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—Miss Sadler, Master Smith, Miss Benjamin, Miss E. Capon, Mr. Campling, Mr. Foster, Miss Barnes, Rev. J. H. Pilkington, and Miss Read.

DEFYING THE SWINE FEVER REGULATIONS AT GORLESTON.—At Lowestoft Police Court on Wednesday, George Godbold, market gardener, of Hopton, was summoned for moving nine store pigs from Gorleston to Hopton, on October 25, contrary to the Swine Fever Regulations. He pleaded guilty, and was fined 2s. 6d. for each pig, and 11s. costs; in all £1 3s. 6d.

GRUNDISBURGH SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.—Owing to the Grundisburgh infant school having proved insufficient for the accommodation of the children, it has been considerably enlarged during the summer; and the new room, which was opened after the holidays, has given general satisfaction. At the monthly meeting of the Grundisburgh and Burgh School on Saturday, the Chairman was able to announce that the average attendance, and consequently the Government grant, had increased so much beyond expectation during the last three years that the Board held a balance, which would be sufficient to pay for the charges of the contested election in June, and for such expenses of building as would not be covered by a loan. He also stated that in spite of the additional charge on loan account, and increased expenses of the teaching staff, the rate to be raised for the coming year would be slightly less than for the past year, and would stand at 6d.

WILL OF THE LATE LADY GURDON, OF GRUNDISBURGH.—Probate of the will, dated September 4th, 1894, of Lady Eveline Camilla Gurdon, of Grundisburgh Hall, Woodbridge, who died on the 12th September last, aged 36 years, the second daughter of the fifth Earl of Portsmouth, and wife of Sir William Brampton Gurdon, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., has been granted to her brother, the Hon. Robt. Gerard Valoynes Wallop, probate having been renounced by Sir William Brampton Gurdon, also named as executor in the will. The testatrix, in exercise of the power given to her by her marriage settlements, appointed the settled trust funds to her brother the Hon. R. G. V. Wallop, because she considered that on account of his weak health he would require the property more than any other of her brothers and sisters. Lady Eveline devised and bequeathed all the residue of her estate, the value of the personalty being £6,029 5s. 1d., to her husband.

PERMITTING GAMBLING AT HARWICH.—On Tuesday, at a Special Sessions held at Harwich, John Gooding, landlord of the Coach and Horses, was charged with having permitted gambling on the premises on the 9th October. The Bench fined the defendant, who was not present through illness, £1 and costs 10s.; in default, 14 days.—On the application of Mr. Jones, who defended, the Bench expressed their willingness to state a case for the opinion of a higher Court.

A HARWICH CLOCK DRESSER AND HIS CUSTOMER.—At Harwich Guildhall on Tuesday, Charles Webber, watchmaker, was charged with converting to his own use and selling a clock left with him to repair, the property of Charles William Holden, labourer.—When Holden called at defendant's shop for the clock, he stated that he could not pay the charge (1s 6d.) as he had no money then; on going a second time, the defendant said he had sold the clock.—Defendant told the Bench he had never sold the clock; nor had it been out of his possession.—Case dismissed.

HINTLESHAM HOME MISSIONS.—Last Sunday evening a suitable and interesting sermon was given in St. Nicholas Church by the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, organising secretary for the Additional Curates' Society for the Diocese of Norwich, Peterborough and Ely. Collections were made morning and evening on behalf of Home Missions.

SUDDEN DEATH AT HUNTINGFIELD.—Some consternation was recently caused in Huntingfield when it was rumoured that Mr. George Barrell, miller, had been found dead in his bed. The decease, who resided with his brother, Mr. H. Barrell, retired to rest about 10 o'clock on Thursday night and appeared in his usual health. His young nephew, who slept with him, upon getting up in the morning about seven o'clock, tried to awake his uncle but found he was dead. The inquest was held on Saturday before Mr. A. F. Vulliamy, county coroner, and after hearing medical evidence, a verdict of "Death by the bursting of an artery on the brain" was returned. The funeral took place at Huntingfield Church amidst every token of respect.

BEST FOR THE SKIN.—Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, the active ingredient of which is recommended by the medical profession for all skin ailments.—Pleasantly perfumed and improves the complexion. In 1s. 6d. 3-tablet boxes at Chemists, &c., or post free for value from F. C. Calvert and Co., Manchester. Awarded 65 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The service was impressively taken by the Rev. R. S. Turner (vicar), assisted by the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdaine (curate). The deceased was in his 65th year, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY: LEISTON AUXILIARY.—The Leiston branch of this Society held its annual meeting in the Works Hall, kindly lent by Messrs. Richard Garrett and Sons, on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. E. Cooper in the chair. The deputation from the Parent Society, the Rev. W. Haswell Norman, district secretary, of Cambridge, gave an interesting address on the work of the Society, showing the great labours already done in printing the Bible in more than 200 languages and dialects. Interesting addresses followed from the Revs. — Caseley, of Framlingham, — Pollard, of Yoxford, and — Proughton, of Kelsale. The Committee were re-appointed, under the presidency of the chairman, Mr. J. E. Cooper, of Knoddishall Hall. The hon. treasurer, Mr. E. Neave, reported that 75 copies of the Bible and six Testaments had been sold during the year, and that £7 had been sent to the Parent Society as a free contribution. Mrs. A. Gibbs presided at the harmonium. The collection amounted to over £2.

SAMFORD UNION INMATES.—On Friday the inmates of this Union were regaled with roast beef, plum pudding and beer. The men were given one ounce of tobacco, the women two ounces of tea and one pound of loaf sugar, the children sweets and toys, through the proceeds of the harvest thanksgiving service held in the chapel of the Union-house a short time ago. Mrs. and Miss R. Kerrison, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Beauchamp were present and helped to serve the repast. Glees and songs followed, the inmates being highly pleased with the entertainment.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT AT SOUTHWOLD.—For many years the greatest difficulty has been caused by so many houses being called by the same name; in fact, at times one could not find some of the addresses. This is to be obviated, as the numbering of the houses is to be done within the next few days. When the work is complete a great public convenience will be the result.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AT STOWMARKET.—Mr. Berry, who so successfully conducted the horticultural class last year, in connection with the Technical Education Scheme, has been again appointed lecturer. The other subject chosen, "Carving," will be under the supervision of Mr. Turner at the British Schools.

STOWMARKET YOUNG PEOPLE'S GUILD.—The weekly meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening at the Congregational schoolroom, was devoted to papers given by the members. Mr. J. H. Leggott presided, Mr. Kibble read a paper on "Ice;" Mr. Webb dexcanted on "Stamps;" music was given at intervals, and Mr. Ray and Mr. H. Robinson also contributed readings.

STUTTON WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Stutton Working Men's Club was held at the Schoolroom on Monday evening under the presidency of the Rev. T. Hill Jones. As many as 35 members joined the Club last season. A challenge quoit, presented by the President, was won by James Chapman. The total receipts for the year amounted to £4 16s., and the expenditure to £6 2s. 5½d., giving an adverse balance of £1 6s. 5½d.; but deducting this from last year's balance, the Club has the sum of £3 10s. 4d. in hand. The penny bank ceased to exist in consequence of the Treasurer leaving the neighbourhood. The thanks of the members were given to the retiring officers and to Mr. Okeden and Mrs. Milbank for some useful books for the lending library. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing season:—President, Rev. T. Hill Jones; vice-presidents, Mr. J. O. Fison (Stutton Hall), Mr. Claude A. Paget (Crowe Hall), Mr. G. H. Vane Milbank (Chestnuts) and Mr. H. Okeden (Stutton House); committee of management, Messrs. W. Garnham, W. Pollard, W. Cadge, R. Marshall, G. Fenton, J. White, Alf. Cadge and E. Clarke; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Findley Baker.

TATTINGSTONE NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The following report has been received by the managers from the Diocesan Inspector, Rev. H. W. Beauchamp. "The results of the examination reflect great credit upon both scholars and teachers. Both in the paper and oral work there was clear evidence of the care which had been taken with the instruction of the scholars both in the Old and New Testament subjects. The children throughout the school shewed a more intelligent knowledge of the Catechism than in past years; and I am pleased to note that a strong effort has been made to instruct the upper standards in the Prayer Book, and with very encouraging results. The infants answered extremely well and the teaching in this department is thorough. Repetition throughout the school was excellent. The discipline and tone of the school leave nothing to be desired."

PRESENTATION AT THETFORD.—At the annual dinner of the Thetford Quoit Club last week, one of the hon. secretaries, Mr. A. D. Belsham, was presented with a silver cruet stand, and the other, Mr. G. Milne, with a sideboard clock in oak case.

THETFORD GUARDIANS AND THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER ASSESSMENT.—The Thetford Board of Guardians, at their meeting on Friday, received the report of an interview with the County Council Basis Committee (Norfolk) respecting the voluntary assessment of the Duchy of Lancaster lands in the Union. The Committee had come to the conclusion that it would be advisable to accept the £800 assessment rather than risk a fight for £1,200 rateable value, alleged to be the correct basis of assessment.

THETFORD POACHERS FINED.—At the Petty Sessions on Monday, Thomas Pitches, George Stead, and Joseph Rutterford *alias* Cooper were charged with unlawfully using dogs to kill game on land in the occupation of Mr. D. Mackenzie, on the 14th October not having a certificate to do so.—Pitches and Stead pleaded guilty and Rutterford not guilty.—Robert Bowes, steward in charge of the Barnham Cross Common, on Sunday morning, October 14th, was in the belt adjoining the common with two gamekeepers, when he saw the three defendants come on to the common and begin beating the furze. They had five lurcher dogs with them, and a hare was started. All the dogs chased it across the common to the belt and eventually killed the hare and brought it back to the common.—Charles Gee, under-gamekeeper, corroborated.—Rutterford, in defence, said he did not see the hare till it was brought back by the dog.—The Bench said they had carefully considered the case and decided to fine them, with costs, 10s. each, there being several previous convictions against them for breaking the law, and they were continually setting a bad example, which must be stopped.

WICKHAM MARKET CLOCK FUND.—The Committee of this fund are taking active steps to pay off the debt which still exists. Some time since Mr. W. J. Whitmore offered to arrange a concert in aid of the fund, and that gentleman is now arranging his programme, so that it is hoped that the debt may soon be cleared off.

ENGINEERING IN WICKHAM MARKET.—When the Technical Instruction Committee started their work here it was decided that one class should be devoted to the requirements of the iron works. Mr. W. Lowden, manager of the foundry, Woodbridge, qualified under the S. and A. Department, has started a class in machine construction and drawing, which met for the first time on Tuesday evening.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION AT WICKHAM MARKET.—The Athletic Sports Committee met on Tuesday and presented to the secretary (Mr. W. J. Bales) a handsome library bookcase, in recognition of his services in connection with the annual sports. The bookcase, made by a member of the Committee, was formally presented by Dr. J. C. Keer, who also presided.

WICKHAM MARKET TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.—This Committee on Tuesday evening elected to its number Mr. A. J. Wright in the place of Mr. Jno. Brand, who resigned through ill-health. The machine construction class has commenced, under Mr. W. A. Lowden, who holds advanced certificates in the subject under the Science and Art Department.

WICKHAM MARKET TRAMPS.—A decrease of sixty tramps for the week was reported at Monday's meeting of Plomesgate Board of Guardians, for the week ending October 29th.—Only eighteen presented themselves for free lodgings during the week. The question naturally arises, have the tramps left the district or do they seek temporary free lodgings in stackyards and outhouses?

QUAY BAND OF HOPE, WOODBRIDGE.—The 12th annual meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening in the Quay Schoolroom, and was well attended. Magic lantern views were exhibited, including natural history and other slides.

GIFTS TO WOODBRIDGE WORKHOUSE.—At Thursday's meeting of this Board the master of the Workhouse (Mr. J. Fincham) reported 88 inmates last week, 89 this week, and 96 in the corresponding period last year.—A vote of thanks was accorded to Miss Dains, of Trimley, for gifts to the aged inmates.

NEW REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES AT WOODBRIDGE.—Mr. W. J. Andrews recently resigned his appointment as Registrar of Marriages, and the Registrar-General has appointed Mr. John William Andrews as registrar, and Mr. A. Fairweather as deputy-registrar. During the 40 years Mr. W. J. Andrews held the post he registered nearly a thousand marriages.

WOODBRIDGE PETTY SESSIONS, Wednesday.—Wm. Forsdyke, labourer, Trimley St. Martin, was charged with unlawfully having a pheasant in his possession on December 18th, 1893. Defendant was apprehended at Trimley on Tuesday under a warrant.—Police-constable Copeen saw defendant in company with a man named Jennings (the latter having a lurcher dog with him) coming from land in the occupation of Mr. Last Defendant's pocket looking bulky, witness searched him and found a pheasant in his pocket.—Defendant pleaded that he picked up the pheasant in the morning when going to Ipswich.—Fined 10s. and £1 3s. 10d. costs, or 14 days' hard labour. Defendant went to gaol.

SECKFORD READING ROOM, WOODBRIDGE.—The sixteenth annual meeting of this reading room and social club was held on Tuesday evening. The president (Mr. W. W. Welton) presided. The report presented by the Hon. Secretary was of a very satisfactory character, and showed an increase of members. The report, on the motion of Mr. A. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. H. Blomfield, was adopted. In the regretted absence of Mr. W. J. Andrews through illness, the Treasurer's report was read by Mr. W. G. Palmer, the assistant secretary, and showed that the receipts (including the balance in hand from last year of £15 13s. 10d.) amounted to £48 18s. 6d., and the expenditure £40 0s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand of £8 18s. 5d. On the proposition of Mr. C. Naunton, seconded by Mr. G. Ling, Mr. John Arnott was unanimously re-elected auditor, with thanks for his past services.—Major H. C. Edwards proposed in felicitous terms the re-election of Mr. W. W. Welton as president, and Capt. R. J. Carthew and the Rev. W. W. Jones as vice-presidents, which was carried with acclamation. On the proposition of Mr. H. W. Hatfield, seconded by Mr. W. J. Naunton, votes of thanks were accorded to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer. A few words were also addressed to the meeting by the Rev. C. B. Ratcliffe, Mr F. W. W. Gross, and the Rev. J. C. Titcombe. The following members of the Committee retired by rotation:—Messrs. F. Wright, R. E. Attwater, C. W. Hubbard, and A. Fairweather. There were eight nominations for the four vacancies, and the voting resulted in favour of Messrs. F. Wright, A. Fairweather, A. S. Cumner, and H. W. Hatfield.

In washing, MATCHLESS CLEANSER is a perfect Treasure.
It saves much work and time, to me it is a pleasure.

WORTHAM CHURCH.—On Sunday last sermons were preached in St. Thomas and St. Mary's Church, at the morning service by the Rev. T. Holt Wilson, rector of Redgrave, and the afternoon service by the Rector, on behalf of the fund for the Church Defence Institution. Collection amounted to 13s.

WORTHAM READING-ROOM.—The annual Committee meeting was held on Wednesday, the rector, Rev. C. C. James, in the chair. Accounts were read and passed, the balance of £1 3s. 11d. for 1894 being on the wrong side, but it was hoped increased membership would wipe off the debt. The Rector made a present of the £2 19s. 2½d. being the old debt for the year ending 1893. President, Rev. C. C. James, re-elected; hon. secretary, Mr. W. C. Scott, re-elected, and the two member of Committee chosen, W. Lingley and G. Churchyard, jun. It was agreed to accept the offer of the County Association of 2s. 6d. for draughts, and 5s. for dictation.

UFFORD QUOIT CLUB.—The annual tea of this Club was held at the White Lion Hotel, when about 20 sat down, and a very enjoyable evening was spent with songs and recitations, Mr. Crotch and Mr. Cherrington providing the music on the piano and violin respectively.

YOXFORD QUOIT CLUB.—The members of this Club held their annual meeting on Saturday evening, at the Assembly Room, Yoxford. The Committee was elected as follows:—Messrs. G. Borrett, A. C. Hurren, C. Smith, H. Cupper, F. Mountain, and R. J. Easter. Mr. J. Newson was elected captain, with Mr. G. W. Raison hon. secretary. The balance in hand is £1 0s. 9½d.

DEATH OF MR. R. C. YOUNGS, OF YOXFORD.—The death occurred on Monday afternoon of Mr. Robert C. Youngs, of the Rookery, Yoxford, at the ripe age of 64. The deceased gentleman had been more or less an invalid for some time past, but was not seriously indisposed until about a week ago. He was attended with much care by Messrs. Gorham and Baylie, and Sir Frederick Bateman, the family physician, was also consulted. Mr. Younge was much respected in the parish; he took a keen interest in everything connected with Yoxford.

SUFFOLK AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION: NEXT YEAR'S PRESIDENT.—The Earl of Stradbroke has accepted the office of President of the Suffolk Agricultural Association, on the occasion of the Society's annual show of stock and implements being held at Saxmundham next year.

SUFFOLK FOXHOUNDS.—These hounds had another good run on Saturday. The meet was at Hawstead Green. Finding a litter of cubs in a small grove, the hounds settled to one, which afforded a capital spin in the open over a level country for 30 minutes. About three couples of hounds got away with another fox, and, with Mr. Westrop, of Melford, alone in pursuit, marked him to ground in the Park.

SUFFOLK EXHIBITORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE DOG SHOW.—Suffolk dog fanciers were very successful in securing some of the best prizes at the Crystal Palace Show. Mr. George Crisp, of Playford Hall, in addition to winning the 40 guinea shield with his Irish wolfhounds to which we referred last week, also carried off two first prizes, one second, and four specials. Mr. Webster Adams, of Ipswich, won the first prize and medal with his well-known bull terrier bitch Champion Greenhill Empress, and also second and third with the same variety. Mr. E. Everson won second prize with his Scotch terrier Lady Worry. Mr. John Corsforth, of Leiston, was third and reserve with his Bedlingtons, Royal Piper and Sailor Lad.

SUFFOLK VOLUNTEER PROMOTIONS.—The announcement is made that Lieutenant Hayward, of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Suffolk Regiment, has been promoted to the rank of Captain, to complete the establishment of officers of that rank. Captain and Honorary Major Sizer was seconded from the battalion some time ago, and remains seconded, while holding the appointment of Supply and Transport Officer of the Harwich Volunteer Infantry Brigade. This entitled the battalion to an additional captain. Second Lieutenants Pretty and Cubitt, of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Suffolk Regiment, attached to the Ipswich Companies, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Corps.

CRAWLED ON HER HANDS AND KNEES.

"I could no longer walk upstairs; I had to crawl up on my hands and knees as best I could."

Now isn't that a pitiable picture? Wasn't it a sad and sorry thing for a woman to have to get upstairs like a wounded animal? We should say so. It is enough to make your heart bleed to think of it. Yet it came about simply enough, and might have happened to you or me as well as to her. She is all right now; she has got over it; but perhaps you would like to hear what put her in that condition. There are things, you know, that break no bones and tear no flesh, yet cripple people as badly as blades, bullets, or bludgeons.

She tells the story herself. "For the past ten years," she says, "I never knew what it was to be really strong and well, but I got on fairly up to October, 1890. Then I began to feel tired and weary. The least exertion seemed like hard work; it had the effect of hard work. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a poor appetite. Whatever I ate appeared to lie on my chest heavy and cold like lead. There was pain and a sense of tightness at my chest and sides, and a pain in the back that made me stoop. My hands and feet were cold and clammy, and hot sweats and flushes of heat came over me that made me feel as if I must surely faint away.

"Besides these things there was that curious feeling in the stomach, a kind of grawing, longing sensation which nothing satisfied. As time went by a dry, hacking cough set in and I began to spit up a good deal of thick phlegm. Then came the night sweats, which were soon so bad as to wet my linen; and when I woke in the night the perspiration would be trickling down my chest. My breathing got so short that I had to fight for breadth as though the air had been pumped out of the room.

"By-and-bye I was so weak I could no longer walk upstairs, but *had to crawl up on my hands and knees as best I could.* Gradually I wasted away. Most of the day I sat in a chair. But for my young children I should have been in bed. My husband and all who saw me thought I had consumption and must die. I could take only liquid nourishment.

"During the course of my illness I was under different physicians, and took their medicines, but derived no real benefit from them.

"In May of this year (1892) I went on a visit to Burnham Beeches in hope a change of air might do me good. Whilst there, my sister-in-law, Mrs. Puddifed, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She gave me a few doses out of her bottle, and I was greatly relieved by it. When I returned home, my husband at once got me a bottle from the stores in White Hart Street.

"After taking this medicine for a fortnight, I was better than I had been for years. Soon the cough and night sweats left me, and I have never been so well as I am now. I tell everyone that Mother Seigel's Syrup has made me a new creature—as though life had begun afresh with me. I wish others to know it, for thousands of women are ill, not knowing where to turn for help. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Louisa Newell, Gordon Road, North Town, High Wycombe, Bucks, November 16th, 1892."

A great many people will read Mrs. Newell's pathetic little account of herself, and among them will be women who are in the same plight she was in. They will wonder why the medicine she mentions cured her so quickly in case she had consumption. The explanation is simple. She had no disease of the lungs at all; she had chronic indigestion and dyspepsia, which imitates and counterfeits consumption so closely as to deceive expert physicians. This it does because its poison, created in the stomach, reaches and affects all the other organs. Set the digestion right, and, in nearly all cases, you soon set everything right. We say this to encourage those who think there is no help for them. *They have been treated for complaints they are not suffering with.*

Never give up the fight until you ask Mother Seigel to bear a hand in it. Most ailments can be cured if you go at them the right way

SALES BY AUCTION.

Messrs. GARROD, TURNER and SON.

IPSWICH.
TOWN PROPERTIES.

GARROD, TURNER, and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the Great White Horse Hotel, Ipswich, on THURSDAY NEXT, 8th November, 1894, at 7 o'clock p.m., the following FREEHOLD PROPERTIES,

By direction of Mr. THOS. DRIVER, who has left the town.

The well-situate TRADE PREMISES, with the GOODWILL of the business, 28, Upper Brook Street, with SHOP and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, extending for nearly 100 feet up St. Stephen's Church Lane, and where, for upwards of 60 years, a Fruiterer's Business has been carried on. Possession on completion of purchase.
Solicitor: Mr. W. E. KERSEY, 15, Tower Street.

A convenient DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, 21, St. Margaret's Street, contiguous to the Woodbridge Road. Let to Mr. F. A. Rice, Tailor, at £25 per annum.
Solicitor: Mr. W. E. KERSEY, 15, Tower Street.

A HOUSE and SHOP, 29, St. Peter's Street. Let to Mrs. Bell at £16 per annum.
Solicitors: Messrs. BIRKETT and RIDLEY, 24, Museum Street.

Particulars of the respective Solicitors and of the Auctioneers, 1, Old Butter Market, Ipswich.

By Messrs. SPURLING and SONS.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.
SPURLING and SONS'

SALES by AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY. Fat and Store Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Hay, &c., commencing with Store Sheep and Swine at 12 o'clock. Horses and Dead Stock every Fortnight at 1.30.
Entries solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

TUESDAY NEXT.
IPSWICH HORSE SALE
SPURLING and SONS
Will SELL by AUCTION, at 1.30 p.m.,
23 HORSES.
Further entries respectfully solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich, not later than 12 o'clock on Monday.

TUESDAY NEXT.
IPSWICH SALE YARD,
SPURLING and SONS
Will SELL by AUCTION, immediately after the Fat Swine, about One p.m.
60 Very Strong, Well-bred Shoats, forward in condition, the property of C. E. Dashwood, Esq., Wherstead. They are an exceptionally good lot, and were all bred by the proprietor.

FRIDAY NEXT.
IPSWICH,
SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WINES.
SPURLING and SONS
Are favoured with instructions from the Executrix of the late Henry Spurling, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, at the Lecture Hall, Tower Street, Ipswich, on FRIDAY NEXT, November 9th, at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon precisely,
54 DOZEN of First-class WINES, including 42 Dozen Port of the Vintages of 1870, 1872, 1873, and 1887, and 8 dozen fine old Sherry.
(Also included by permission)
20 Dozen fine old Port, Sandemann's 1868, the property of the Executrix of Mr. W. F. Raynham, deceased.
15 Dozen Cockburn's 1851 Port, the property of a gentleman in the neighbourhood.
Catalogues may be had of the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

By Messrs. MARTIN CRANNIS & SON

SALE OF FOREIGN TIMBER.
EYE,
ON LAND NEAR RAILWAY STATION.
MARTIN CRANNIS & SON are instructed to SELL by AUCTION (without reserve), on MONDAY NEXT, November 5th, 1894, at 2.30 prompt, REDWOOD BOARDS, PLANKS, BALKS, Battens, Red Flooring, Matchboards, Weather Boards, Red Quartering, Scantlings, Pantile Splines, Short Boards, &c., &c.

By Mr. ALFRED T. BAXTER.

Re W. Richardson, Ironmonger.
TO BUILDERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.
OLD CATTLE MARKET, IPSWICH.
CLEARANCE SALE OF IRONMONGERY.
ALFRED T. BAXTER
Will SELL by AUCTION, at 11 o'clock prompt, on THURSDAY, November 8th, 1894,
THE Remaining Portion of GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as removed from 33, Upper Brook Street, for convenience of sale.

By Messrs. HARMAN BROS.

HAVERHILL.
Clearance Sale of the remaining portion of the Barnardiston Hall Estate, comprising two sets of modern Farm Buildings, and the following lots of Valuable FREEHOLD LAND:—

	A.	R.	P.
LOT 1.—Three Enclosures covering	39	1	17
„ 2.—An Enclosure „	10	3	0
„ 3.—Ditto „	26	3	13
„ 4.—Ditto, with Buildings „	13	1	18

Messrs. HARMAN BROS.
Having sold the Residence and other portions of the Estate have received instructions from the Cavendish Land Company, Limited, to SELL the remainder by AUCTION in Lots as above, almost without reserve, at the Rose and Crown, Haverhill, on FRIDAY Afternoon, November 23rd, at half-past Four o'clock precisely.
Orders to View and Full Particulars with Plan may be had at the Rose and Crown, Haverhill; of Messrs. HARMAN, WARD, and COLLIER, Solicitors, 7, King Street, London, E.C., and of the AUCTIONEERS, 75, Aldermanbury, Guildhall, London, E.C.

By Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON.

WOODBRIDGE REPOSITORY SALES.
Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON
Will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, New Street, on MONDAY, November 5th, 1894, at One o'clock,
A Large Quantity of Good and Useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects, including handsome mahogany dining-table, walnut wood, loo, and card tables, elbow and other chairs, mahogany sideboard, oak bureau, walnut whatnot, writing table, iron and other bedsteads, feather beds, bedroom furniture, &c.; also five capital Fire-proof Safes at reduced reserves.
Catalogues of the AUCTIONEERS, Woodbridge.

BEDFIELD, Near FRAMLINGHAM.
TO SMALL DAIRY FARMERS, DEALERS, INVESTORS, AND OTHERS.
MOST DESIRABLE SMALL PASTURE HOLDING FOR SALE.
Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON
Are instructed by the Executors of the Will of Miss I. J. Baxter, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1894, at the Crown Hotel, Framlingham, at Four o'clock p.m. punctually,
ALL that most Desirable SMALL FREEHOLD PASTURE HOLDING, situated in Bedfield, four miles from Framlingham, consisting of a comfortable Farmhouse, barn, stable, and 4a. 1r. 4p. of rich and productive old Pasture Land, now in the occupation of Mr. Henry Watling, a yearly tenant at the rent of £16 per annum.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of W. W. WELTON, Esq., Solicitor, and of the AUCTIONEERS, all of Woodbridge.

By Mr. W. T. BALLS.

NORMANSTON, NEXT LOWESTOFT.
Mr. W. T. BALLS
Is favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late William Chater, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 14th and 15th, 1894,
THE Superior and Costly FURNITURE and contents of the mansion known as "Norman's Hurst." The Morning and Dining-Rooms and Library include—Turkey and Brussels carpets, mirrors, dining, loo, occasional and library tables, fenders and fire implements, lamps, chairs in leather and plush, rare Antique Carved Oak Cabinets, Book Cases and Sideboards, ormolu and bronze gaselier, bronze candelabra, curtain poles with repp, cretonne and muslin drapery, upright Grand and Cottage PIANOFORTES and ornamental items. The Drawing-Room is handsomely furnished in elegantly designed and richly decorated "Buhl" Cabinets, Card and Writing Tables and Whatnot, gilt-framed girandole and mantel glass, grandfather's clock in Japanese case, velvet pile carpet, Ebonised and Gilt Suite, upholstered in black satin with yellow trimming, window poles with brocaded satin and muslin drapery, screen, occasional chairs in needlework and decorative objects, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS. The Bedchamber Appendages consist of brass, mahogany, birch and japanned iron Arabian and French bedsteads, with draperies, Feather Beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, blankets, birch, pitch-pine, and japanned ash and black BEDROOM SUITES, toilet services, cheval and dressing glasses, wardrobes, commodes and bedside closets, and other bedroom requirements, Hall Furniture and Fittings, Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Articles, China, Table Services, Glass, Plated Articles, about 40 DOZEN CHOICE WINES, including "Sandeman's" and "Kopke's" ports of good vintages, Burgundy, Sherry, etc. Out-door Effects, and the usual appointments of a Gentleman's Residence.
May be viewed, by Catalogue only, on Tuesday, November 13th, from eleven until four o'clock, and from nine o'clock on the mornings of Sale until the commencement of the Auction at Eleven o'clock each day.
Catalogues, 6d. each, may be obtained at the Offices of the AUCTIONEER, Lowestoft.

Bookbinding
SCOPES AND SON,
QUEEN STREET and PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH, are the Cheapest and Best Binders of every description of books.

Situations Wanted.

AS good Rough Carpenter, or with carpenter on estate; married; three years present situation.—Address, J. Whisney, Hitcham, Bildeston.

A Young Lady requires a Situation in Confectioner's Shop; would give three months.—A. Brown, 5, Tintern Terrace, Spring Road, Ipswich.

ESTATE AGENT to meet the times; gentleman is willing to undertake the management of property; experienced.—Address, Box 475.

SECRETARY or Manager of an Institution or Association; gentleman with leisure will accept small salary; good book-keeper and correspondent.—Address, Box 396.

Situations Vacant.

PLAIN Cook, also Housemaid and Kitchenmaid wanted; good home; fares paid.—Mrs. Crowe, 23, Clarendon, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.

GIRL Wanted, age about 15.—Apply, Mrs. E. Durrant, Beacon Villa, Felixstowe.

Land, Houses, &c.

GRASS FARMS, ARABLE FARMS, ESTATES—Rent, from 5s. Acre; prices from £7 Acre Monthly List, 1,500 Farms, 2d.—Rutters, 5, New Bridge Street, London.

STAND for Bicycle, covered, to lock up; front entrance.—7, Christchurch Street.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a genuine Butcher's Business. Send full particulars.—Hartland, Northgate Street, Devizes.

TO Let, furnished, a large Front Room as Bed Sitting-room combined.—7, Christchurch Street.

For Sale.

BEAM Scales and Weights, ¼oz. to 7lbs., 25s.; large Sausage Machine, 25s., suit butcher.—Hazleton, Dog's Head Street, Ipswich.

FOR SALE.—Field Gates, Cattle Bins and Sheep Troughs. Wood and Iron Hurdles, Poultry Houses; cheapest, best, and largest maker in the trade. —Particulars, J. Roots, East Dereham.

HAY! Hay! Straw.—J. Keevil, Brixton Granaries, S.W. (Established 1834), is cash buyer of above, any quantity. Presses, saving third rail rate, lent; 1,000 horses fed daily. Bankers, London and County. Old Oats, 304lbs. on rail 13s.; bran 65s. ton.

FIREWOOD! FIREWOOD!! FIREWOOD!!!
RED DEAL BALTIC FIREWOOD, cut under cover and always dry.
50,000 Bundles now ready for immediate delivery. —Large Bundles, 5s. 6d. per 100; Small Bundles, 2s. 9d. per 100. Special quotations for Large Quantities. About 500 Bushels of Deal Chumps and Chip Wood, at 4d. and 5d. per bushel.—The Baltic Firewood Co., Crannis and Co. Wholesale Depôt and Offices: St. Margaret's Green, Ipswich.

TO Engine Owners and Contractors.—For Sale, a first-class 8-horse gear Traction Engine by Holmes and Son, Norwich (modern type, and is very economical). It is fitted with two speeds, compensating gear, hauling drum and wire rope, water-lifter and heater. Is now in thorough repair. The fire-box is quite new and of the best Low Moor Iron, is thickly studded with stays; the tube plate is securely held by a strong tubular stay. The boiler is very strong—the shell plates are 7-16ths in thickness. The road wheels are wrought iron and good width. Cylinder has been re-bored and slides re-surfaced: all the bearings are massive and are scarcely worn. The boiler has been re-lagged with wood and cased with sheet iron. The engine is neatly painted and varnished, and is now ready for work.—Apply, E. Youngs and Co., The Waveney Iron Works, Diss.

Business Cards.

ASK for Wootton's Cure for Corns.—Chief Depôt 7, Tavern Street, Ipswich.

A Boon to Mothers! Wiggins' Nursery Hair Lotion. Bottles, 6d. and 1s., of Wiggin and Son, Chemists, Ipswich.

ANOTHER consignment of those Specially Thin Tumblers, engraved with pretty Fern Leaf designs, just to hand. Same price as before, viz., 1s. 3d. the half dozen, or 1s. 9d. post free to any address.—Robt. Sayer, St. Helen's and St. Peter's, Ipswich.

AN Unrivalled Remedy.—Shaving made a luxury, no more blunt razors; use Green's Magic Razor Strop Paste; its effect is marvellous, Razors never want grinding. Price 6d. and 1s. per Box, by post 7d. and 1s. 1d.—Sole Proprietor, J. Green, Hairdresser, Back Post Office, Ipswich.

ADDISON'S SEEDS for the Flower Garden, Kitchen Garden, and Farm. A large variety of all kinds of Seeds always in stock.—Eagle Street, Orwell Place, Ipswich.

A One-Man Cross-cut Saw 4s., sent free 4s. 6d., warranted fastest cutting saw for battlings and green wood; Cross-cut Saws, 4ft., 7s. 6d.; 4½ft., 8s.; 5ft., 9s; Hand Saws, warranted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d. —Kenyon and Trott, Princes Street, Ipswich.

BILLIARDS or Bagatelles.—All those requiring New or Secondhand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard Work done should, before going elsewhere, send for new price list, cloths and rubber cushion samples, to Hennig Bros., 29, High Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. Est. 1862

BOOKBINDING.—PHILLIPS, of Friars'-street, Ipswich, for General Bookbinding. Account Books made to order

"ECZEMA," a little Book on Skin Troubles, sent gratis and post free by the Anteczema Co., 83, Castle Road, London, N.W.

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IF you have not yet done so, get your Clothing of D. Gunn and Co., Tailors, 2, Dial Lane, Ipswich. The best value in the trade for cash.

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MARCHANT'S celebrated Pig Powder, unequalled for all pig ailments; 1 lb. 1s., 14 lbs. 12s.—W. Hudson, Chemist & Druggist, St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

MARQUEES, Tents, Flags, Sacks, Cloths, Tables and Seats on Hire.—Charles Taylor, Sack and Cloth Manufacturer, 46, Old Cattle Market, Ipswich.

MRS. A. Cook, purchaser of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wardrobes, 62, Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich. Clients waited upon at their own residences either in Town or Country. Furniture and Table Linen bought. Remittances forwarded on receipt of goods.

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Superior Quality, gilt edges, 11½d. per pack; 11s. dozen packs.
Handsome backs, to 2s. 11 per pack. Clubs, Hotels, And Institutes please compare. "Suit-all," Ipswich.

AT BOTWOOD'S,
The Ipswich Carriage Show Rooms,
Carr Street.
"QUEEN" Gold Medal BROUGHAMS, and variety of first-class new and second-hand Carriages.—Works, Woodbridge Road.

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TEA from 10d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; no bonus nonsense; paper not weighed; no deception of any kind; try our 1s. 4d.—West End Tea Stores, 7, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

TO Executors.—Old Gold, Old Plate, Old Jewellery. Highest prices given; valuations for probate or family division.—R. D. and J. B. Fraser, Museum Street Buildings, Ipswich.

WANTED, intending purchasers to inspect our Stock; it is large and varied, bought in the best markets, sold at reasonable profits; Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware a speciality; Galvanised and Enamelled Ware; Travelling Trunks, Bird Cages, Garden Lines, Household Ironmongery, Brushes and Brooms, Baskets, Mats, Glass and Earthenware, some special lines in this department; Oil Stoves, Paints, &c.—Note address—E. C. Ribbans, 114, 115, 117, Fore Street.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co. (Reg.), 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

5,000 Watches Wanted to Clean, at 2s. each. Mainsprings, 2s. 6d. All warranted one year. Watches can be sent by post or rail. Jewellery Repairs equally cheap, and done on the premises.—Candler, Watchmaker, 10, Carr Street, Ipswich.

Miscellaneous.

MARRIED Medical Man at seaside town receives two invalids or convalescents; terms according to requirements.—Address, M.D., *Ipswich Journal* Office.

WANTED, WIVES TO BUY One Pound of WATSON'S MATCHLESS CLEANSER.
Largest Sale of 1 lb. Soap Tablets in the World.
Ask for it Get it!! Test it!!!

Election Addresses.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. CLEMENT'S WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WE desire to thank you most sincerely for the high honour you have conferred upon us by electing us yesterday as your representatives on the Town Council. We assure you that we appreciate the magnificent victory, and that nothing shall be wanting on our parts in serving the interests of the Town generally, and of your Ward in particular.
We remain,
Yours faithfully,
FRED. BENNETT,
T. W. COTMAN.
November 2nd, 1894.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE MIDDLE WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
WE beg to thank you most sincerely for the magnificent majority by which you have returned us to represent you on the Town Council. We must also return our most sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen by whose efforts this victory, so gratifying to all concerned, has been attained. The large majority by which we have been elected will encourage us to do our utmost for the benefit of the Town, and of the Middle Ward in particular.
We are,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
DOUGLAS A. TOLLEMACHE,
OWEN TURNER.
1st November, 1894.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. MARGARET'S WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you most heartily for the confidence you have placed in me by electing me by so large a majority to serve as your representative at the Council of the Ipswich Corporation.
I can assure you I will do my utmost to merit the honor you have bestowed upon me.
Yours faithfully,
FREDK. TURNER.
Parkside, November 2nd, 1894.

TO THE BURGESSES OF ST. MARGARET'S WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I WISH to return my sincere thanks for the honour you have to-day conferred upon me in returning me as one of your Representatives on the Town Council.
I trust that at the close of my period of office I shall have proved myself not entirely undeserving of the confidence you have reposed in me.
I am, yours sincerely,
T. R. ELKINGTON.
Ipswich, November 1st, 1894.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE WESTGATE WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
THREE years ago you returned us after a sharp contest as your representatives on the Town Council, and to-day you have been pleased to re-elect us without opposition.
We beg to thank you for this renewal of your confidence, and to express the hope that when our period of office has expired we shall have done nothing to forfeit your confidence.
Yours truly,
R. D. FRASER.
JOHN PRATT.
Ipswich, November 1st, 1894.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE BRIDGE WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I BEG to thank you for having to-day returned me, for a second time without opposition, as one of your representatives on the Town Council.
As in the past, so in the future, it will be my endeavour to promote the interests of the Bridge Ward and of the town at large, and so to merit the confidence you have placed in me.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
WM. F. PAUL.
Orwell Lodge, Ipswich,
Nov. 1st, 1894.

FOR THE BEST CASH VALUE IN
22 carat Wedding Rings,
18 carat Keeper Rings,
18 carat Knot Rings,
18 carat Mizpah Rings,
9 carat Keeper Rings,
9 carat Knot Rings,
9 carat Mizpah Rings;
Engagement Rings, set with precious selected gems, at prices to suit all classes; go to
G. H. DIPPLE'S,
27, TAVERN STREET.

For the Best Cash Value in
Gold and Silver Alberts, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery,
GO TO
G. H. DIPPLE'S.

For the Best Cash Value in
Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Teapots, Toast Racks, and all kinds of Silver Plate,
GO TO
G. H. DIPPLE'S.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
UNDER THE PROJECTING CLOCK
27, TAVERN STREET,

G. H. DIPPLE, the Watchmaker, is the Pioneer of Moderate Prices and Good Quality in the Watch, Clock, and Jewellery Trade in Ipswich.

THE INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.
(WELSBACH SYSTEM).
SAVES 50 % IN GAS.
SIX VALID REASONS FOR ITS ADOPTION.
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The Most Perfect Light.
Superior to Electric Light at One-sighth the Cost.
Prices and Full Particulars on Application to the AGENTS for IPSWICH,
MARTIN & NEWBY,
2, 4, and 6, FORE STREET.

TO COUNTRY BUTCHERS.
ALL kinds of Veal, Pigs, English, American town killed, and New Zealand Beef, New Zealand and Australian Mutton and Lamb bought for Customers at lowest daily market prices.—Further particulars from A. Matthews, care of Lewis, 341, Central General Market, Farringdon Street, London.

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MADAME STAINTON TAYLOR
WILL, with her Assistants, resume her Classes for Drawing-room Dancing at the Masonic Hall, when the leading fashionable dances of the season will be introduced. Schools and Classes received and visited. —Address, The Secretary, South Kensington School of Dancing, 35, Coleherne Road, London, S.W.

WOODBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
EDUCATION OF THE HIGHEST CLASS,
Both GENERAL and SCIENTIFIC,
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MANY VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS.
TWO EXHIBITIONS of £50 a-year for 3 years offered annually for a University or place of Higher Education.
NUMEROUS SUCCESSES at Universities and elsewhere.
Apply to the Rev. Dr. WOOD.

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.
MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
SCHOLARSHIP FOR DAUGHTERS OF FREEMEN.
ONE SCHOLARSHIP in the above School (entitling the holder to free tuition and an annual allowance of £22) is to be competed for by girls not less than 7 or more than 13 years of age, being daughters of FREEMEN of the Borough of Ipswich whose parents or guardians cannot, in the opinion of the Town Council, without difficulty, otherwise secure for them an education of the grade afforded by the Middle School, and will be awarded on the result of an examination, regard being had to the ages of the several candidates.
The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, 1894, at the School, Foundation Street, at 2.30 p.m. punctually.
Forms of application for admission and particulars of examinations may be obtained at the TOWN CLERK'S Office.
Applications addressed to the "Endowed Schools Committee," to be sent under cover, or on or before the 21st November, 1894, to the Town Clerk's office, Town Hall.
WILL: BANTOFT,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Ipswich, 31st October, 1894.

THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC FOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.
President—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Hon. Local Representative for Ipswich—
D. OTTLEY WOLLASTON, Jun., Esq.
16, MUSEUM STREET.
LOCAL CENTRE EXAMINATIONS.
LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING FORMS OF APPLICATIONS FROM CANDIDATES, JANUARY 31st, 1895. See Syllabus A.
LOCAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS,
LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION FROM SCHOOLS and TEACHERS of MUSIC, FEBRUARY 28th, 1895. See Syllabus B.
Copies of either Syllabus, with full information, will be sent post free on application to the Honorary Local Representative, or to the Central Office, 52, New Bond Street, London, W.
GEORGE WATSON, Secretary.

THE ANCIENT HOUSE, IPSWICH.
NEW BOOKS. 2d. off Shilling.
NEW WRITING DESKS. 2d. off Shilling.
NEW PHOTO ALBUMS. 2d. off Shilling.
NEW FANCY GOODS. 2d. off Shilling.
NEW STOCK. 2d. off Shilling.
F. PAWSEY,
THE ANCIENT HOUSE.
IPSWICH.

WINTER SEASON, 1894-5.
BRAND & SONS
ARE NOW SHOWING
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One of the Largest Collections in the Eastern District to select from.
Inspection and Comparison Specially Invited.
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BEST WALLSEND	26/-
B. & M.'S SELECTED SILKSTONES	24/-
SILKSTONES	23/-
BEST HOUSE NUTS	22/-
RIDDINGS BEST HOUSE	22/-
(Excellent for general purposes).	
DERBYSHIRE BRIGHTS	21/-
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Discount 1/- per ton for Cash.
Truck Loads especially quoted for.
BOOTH AND MITCHELL.
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KING ST., BUTTER MARKET, IPSWICH.
Telephone: No. 67.

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ALL KINDS. ALL PRICES.
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HAND LAMPS. BRACKET LAMPS.

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New Deliveries of
JACKETS AND CAPES
Will be found best and cheapest for the million.
SEE WINDOWS.
Now is the best time for BUYING FURS to advantage.
37 and 39, TAVERN STREET, IPSWICH.
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A Perfect Fit in every case Guaranteed.
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LADIES' JACKETS.
5 per Cent. Cash Discount.

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FORE STREET, IPSWICH.

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Ladies' & Gentlemens Wearing Apparel of all kinds, including:
LINEN, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., purchased at HIGHEST PRICES
BY
Mrs. W. ROBERTS,
56, UPPER ORWELL STREET, IPSWICH
Mrs. Roberts will remit same day for country parcel received. Ladies can also have Mrs. Roberts' personal attendance if desired.

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE
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IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Hunters, Stallions, Carriage, Saddle, Farm, and Trade Horses Insured against Death from Accident or Disease; Mares Insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.
Claims Paid exceed £85,000.
Prospectuses and full particulars post free. Agent:—Mr. S. WATERS, 2 and 4, Princes Street, Ipswich.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
No. 949.——NOVEMBER, 1894.——2s. 6d.
CONTENTS:—SOME FRENCH NOVELISTS.——A RIDE IN HARKALAND, by E. A. Irving.——ROGER BACON, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P.——WHO WAS LOST AND IS FOUND. Conclusion.——BRITISH FORESTRY.——HANNA, MY ABYSSINIAN SERVANT, by Francis Scudamore.——A NOOK OF NORTH WALES, by Rusticus Urbanus.——SOME THOUGHTS ON THE WOMAN QUESTION, by the Author of 'Mona Maclean.'——AN ETON MASTER.——DENNY'S DAUGHTER, by Moira O'Neill.——CLUB-HOMES FOR UNMARRIED WORKING MEN, by W. Moffatt.——CHINA'S REPUTATION-BUBBLE, by Colonel H. Knollys, R.A.
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Apply personally, or by letter, the Manager, Bedfordshire Loan Company, 90, Princes Street, Ipswich, Office open at Ipswich on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 12 to 6. Head Office, 9, Castle Lane. Bedford.

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Nov.		
5	Eye, Foreign Timber	Martin Crannis & Son
5	Woodbridge, Furniture, etc.	W. Arnott and Son.
6	Ipswich, Horses	Spurling and Sons.
6	Ipswich, Shoates	Spurling and Sons.
8	Ipswich, Ironmongery	Alfred T. Baxter.
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9	Ipswich, Wines	Spurling and Sons.
10	Framlingham, Pasture Holding	W. Arnott and Son.
14*	Normanton, Furniture, etc.	W. T. Balls.
23	Haverhill, Farm Buildings, etc.	Harman Bros.

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All communications intended for publication should be sent to "THE EDITOR," and be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Observance of this rule will facilitate publication.

It is requested that notice of forthcoming Meetings, Lectures, Concerts, &c., may be sent to the Head Office, with tickets of admission, in good time, so that proper arrangements for reporting them may be made.

On all matters relating to business, "THE MANAGER" should be addressed.

Letters containing advertisements sent for insertion should be marked on the outside "Advertisement Department."

HEAD OFFICE
MUSEUM STREET, IPSWICH.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

A full report of the Conservative meeting at Stratford last night, addressed by Captain Pretyman and others is unavoidably held over owing to great pressure on our space.

Correspondents who do not find their letters inserted will please understand that they are held over.

The Ipswich Journal

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

No one need envy Lord ROSEBERY's present position. He occupies a dizzy height, and his performances are watched with the same sort of curiosity as is bestowed upon the performances of a tight-rope walker. The Premier's speech at Bradford, certainly, did not err on the side of underrating the strength of the enemy's position. Seldom have the complexities and difficulties of any political controversy been so freely admitted by a party to the fray, and one is almost tempted to think that if Lord ROSEBERY had desired to daunt his own army he could not have gone about it in a better way. But the Premier is nothing if not Opportunist, and he may like hereafter to be able to point out how little he is responsible in the case of future defeat. It was not the general, but the army who tried to scale the battlements, and upon their own heads must fall the blame of any possible disaster looming in the distance. Probably the most significant admission in the whole of the Prime Minister's speech was that in which he declared frankly that the present Parliament had to deal with the question of the House of Lords. In vain we search the election addresses of Liberal members two years ago for the shortest allusion to the Second Chamber difficulty. It is the mushroom growth of the last few months, forced by the insufficient majority of the Government in the House of Commons. The sudden discovery that the Liberal party in the House of Lords is infinitesimal is apparently the sole reason for the present imbroglio. But the answer to this point is that all Second Chambers are more or less Conservative, and that the size of the majority is only a question of degree. Lord ROSEBERY himself, as he has over and over again declared, is a Second Chamber man; so are all the best thinkers at home and abroad; and yet the conclusion of all the Premier's logic seems to point to ending rather than mending the Upper House. He takes particular care to be quite silent upon any scheme of reform, and the probabilities are that if he is only pressed hard enough by his own Caucus he will be prepared to abolish the House of which he is so great an ornament. For the present, however, Lord ROSEBERY is forced to make a very humiliating conclusion to his big words about resolutions minus rosewater, and combatants without coats and waistcoats. All that is proposed is a resolution in the House of Commons, even the terms of which have not yet been decided upon. "The misfortune "of this grievance," laments Lord ROSEBERY, "is that the remedy is not obvious." Most true, indeed. How are the Lords to be mended or ended save by their own consent as a co-ordinate assembly? Anything done outside the Constitution is a revolution. And with a state of public opinion on the subject, as Lord ROSEBERY himself admits, altogether without desire for revolution, what is to be done? The answer is merely a resolution in the House of Commons.

IRELAND'S REHABILITATION.

We are quite prepared to admit that with a House of Commons elected *ad hoc* after a general election in which the question had been referred to the people, such a resolution would be an exceedingly weighty utterance. But what is the majority of the present House, and how is it composed? There is an insignificant majority, which has sunk as low as two on one occasion, and whose extreme strength is now thirty-six in a House of six hundred and seventy. Moreover, the majority is composed of Irish votes. These facts are notorious. The Government is kept in power by the Irish contingent, by whose pressure the Home Rule question has been kept to the front during the last nine years. A resolution hostile to the House of Lords, forced through by the votes of such men, is not likely to carry much weight in the country. Meanwhile what is to become of the business of the country? Every other subject must be indefinitely postponed to gratify the animosity and spleen of the Radical party. The Irish party are, indeed, hoist with their own petard. Home Rule, after nine years' incessant warfare, is laid on the shelf, and he would be a sanguine man who prophesied its final rehabilitation. But if it took nine years to ensure this miserable fate to one Liberal proposal about Ireland, what time will be required to settle such a problem as the House of Lords? Let Lord ROSEBERY himself reply:—"The difficulty of "dealing with it is this—first, that there is a "great Constitutional issue involved; and, "secondly, that the method of dealing with "that Constitutional issue is extremely com-"plex and difficult. As to the issue, it is "tremendous. . . . You have to deal with "a question of the entire revision of the "Constitution. You have to deal with two "out of three Estates of the Realm. . . . "You must be prepared to take off your "waistcoats, not merely your coats. . . . "You will have not to expect the most prompt "and immediate results. You will not carry "the House of Lords by storm or by rush." If there is anything certain about such a tremendous contest, it is that all social legislation must go to the wall while it is proceeding. And this is the net result of two years of Liberal rule. It is hard to believe that the Premier is in earnest, and that he is not riding for a fall. In any case the country is beginning to see that when the wind is sown, as it was in 1886 by the adoption of Home Rule by an English party, the usual crop is pretty sure to be reaped.

AN APPEAL.

We are sure that no apology need preface another appeal to inhabitants of East Anglia in the interests of the unfortunate victims of the Liberator group of companies. We have just received a circular from the Secretary of the relief fund, in which it is stated that the resources are practically exhausted. One cannot read the particulars that are set forth from the reports that daily come to hand of the terrible sufferings which many who invested their little all in this society are enduring, without mingled feelings of compassion for the unhappy shareholders, and burning indignation against those who have brought about this calamity. Many of the stories set forth are melancholy and distressing to a degree; in fact, a more terrible picture of wreck and ruin than that presented by the collapse of the Balfour bubbles has not been given to the public since the stoppage of the City of Glasgow bank, when the loss, upwards of six millions sterling, spread ruin and desolation over the land. It was certain when the news was first published of the collapse of this series of companies that the losses would be heavy, but the actual extent of the suffering is far beyond the most serious calculations. The great bulk of the shareholders seem to be people of what might be called limited means, and there is no doubt that their all has been swept away. It is possible that some of the depositors in the case of the House and Land Investment Trust will get back a little of what they have paid as shareholders, but it will probably be but little, and it is difficult to know when it may be paid out. The securities are mostly of a speculative character, and it will, no doubt, require very great care and caution, perhaps even great delay, to realise them without adding to the extent of the disaster. Assistance has certainly been given to many through the instrumentality of a fund organised by a few philanthropists, but that the assistance was of but a very partial nature will be seen from the statement of the Secretary of the relief fund that pecuniary help was only given once in many cases, but that small as it must of necessity be, it has enabled many hundreds to face the world bravely once more with the sad memories of their loss obliterated by the thought of the kindly aid rendered them by men and women of all creeds and classes. For these the fund does not profess to do more. The loss has been severe, but they have been helped in the time of need, and must now fight their own battles. They can, at least, earn their own bread. But many hundreds of the victims are aged people, toil-worn and far beyond work, often invalid and racked with pain. A certain gleam of satisfaction naturally results on the knowledge that permanent provision has been made for 500 of those beyond 70 years of age, but this is tempered with the fact that there are many hundreds of others between 60 and 70 years of age who must inevitably go to the Workhouse, after toiling and saving all their days to make provision for their declining years. Picture yourselves in such a position, everyone who reads this appeal. We have little fear that, even with other calamities calling for urgent aid, the cry of anguish coming from many hearths, not alone in the Principality, but also in Suffolk and the adjacent counties—for there are many who were connected with the Liberator at our own doors—will be unheeded. Actual suffering never fails to evoke the practical sympathy of English people, and it is out of the question that the people we speak of should remain without a cheering ray of that charity which is never wanting under circumstances of dire calamity. It is true that a large amount had been contributed towards those who are plunged into poverty by the unscrupulous dealings of J. S. BALFOUR, but the sum total hardly reaches that which is often spontaneously subscribed on the occasion of some terrible loss of life on land or sea. It is singular that public benevolence should not have been stirred to the same extent as, say, that when the direful news was received of the loss of the Victoria. Subscriptions were not wanting to relieve the distress that would be occasioned among the families of the victims. The failure of the Liberator group has taken away the support of many scores of families. The manner of the loss of support differs somewhat, but both sets of persons are entitled to the sympathy of our common humanity. It is only the superficial thinker who could give to one and yet not to the other, such being the substantial identity of needs in the two cases. It is to be hoped that a ready return will be made to the appeal of the Relief Committee dealing with the matter, especially now that the winter is approaching. The Secretary of the fund assures us that the Committee view it with the gravest apprehension, as it is in their knowledge that a large number of the persons on whose behalf we direct the public attention would rather starve than undergo the degradation which, to their minds, attaches to those who through force of circumstances must spend their last days in the Union. In concluding a list of cases for which relief is urgently required, Mr. J. STOCKWELL WATTS, the hon. secretary, whose address is 16, Farringdon Street, E.C., makes the following eloquent appeal which we reproduce:—"I must leave these cases to plead for themselves—often, but the bare outlines are given of the fearful want and privation caused by the loss of the life-time's savings, but anyone may easily read between the lines. Are these poor folk, so worthy, so thrifty and honest, conscientiously laying by the results of severe self-denial little by little until they had sufficient to provide for their old age, are they to be left to the tender mercies of the world and the 'Poor-law'? It must be so unless the charitable public respond more liberally."

FOXHOUNDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There are now 156 packs of foxhounds in England, 114 of harriers, and 17 packs of staghounds. In Ireland there are 28 packs of harriers, 20 of foxhounds, and six packs of staghounds. In Scotland there are 10 packs of foxhounds and three of harriers, but no staghounds. Since April five packs of English foxhounds have been up, and three new packs have been established.

THEFT OF WHEELS AT IPSWICH.

George Edward Osborne, Howard Street, St. John's, appeared before the Ipswich Justices on Tuesday, on a charge of stealing a pair of wheels, axletree, &c., the property of Frederick Southeron, bootmaker, Foundation Street, on the 5th instant. The property was valued at 15s.—Police-constable Walter Porter, on Saturday, visited the prisoner's house in company with Southeron, and there the latter identified a wheel which was attached to another cart in a shed as one that was missing.—Police-constable Lake said that on Saturday night prisoner's wife came to the station to see him, and the latter, in conversation, said "Annie, I want you and Dick to come up on Monday and say you saw me exchange the pigeons and rabbits for the wheels." The woman, however, replied that she could not do that, and advised him to tell the truth.—Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

VICTIMISING CABMEN.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

A remarkable tale of a cab drive was told at Bow Street Police Court, the defendant in this case being Mr. H. W. Overton, of 76, Ambler Road, Finsbury Park. He was sued by Cabman Fox for 16s. 4d., his fare. Fox stated that at half-past five o'clock on the 13th ult. defendant engaged him opposite the prison at Mount Pleasant, and he eventually drove him about 30 miles. He took him from Clerkenwell to 17, John Street, to Bedford Row, to a church in Gray's Inn Road, to 57, Chancery Lane, to the *Daily Telegraph* Office, to the *Daily News* Office, to the stage door of the Haymarket Theatre, to a District Messenger's office in Piccadilly, to the Holborn Restaurant, to the First Avenue Hotel, to the Queen's Hall, Portland Place, to the District Messenger's office again, to the Town Hall, St. Martin's Lane, to the Adelphi again, and back to the Holborn Restaurant. Defendant then sent him from there to John Street and back, to the Adelphi and back, to Ambler Road and back, and again to the Adelphi and back. Shortly before midnight defendant told him he had no money, but if he would meet him at the Great Northern Railway Station at ten o'clock on Sunday morning he would give him a sovereign. He went there, and found another cabman waiting there on the same errand. (Laughter.) Defendant did not come. Witness and the other cabman then went to his address, but found that he was not at home. (Laughter.) Defendant admitted the debt, but said he had failed to get his money from a company by whom he was employed. The case was adjourned to enable defendant to pay.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

School Rates at Grundisburgh. The ratepayers of Grundisburgh are to be envied. The school managers in that parish have increased their accommodation, they are educating more children, and still the education rate is less than last year. Happy Grundisburgh ratepayers!

Lady Harriet V. Wentworth. The Suffolk friends of Lady Harriet Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Hall, Barnsley, Yorks, will learn with regret that that lady is considerably indisposed at Aldeburgh Lodge, where she is staying on a visit. Lady Wentworth's illness is due to the great shock which she sustained by the sudden death her eldest daughter, Mrs. Graves Sawle, who was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday last.

Coal Boring in East Anglia. In the course of a few weeks boring for coal will begin on the estate of Mr. W. J. Graham, at Stutton, but it is understood that some six or eight months must elapse before anything definite can be ascertained. The Coal Boring Syndicate at a meeting on Tuesday accepted the tender of the Vivian Boring and Exploration Company of Whitehaven, who discovered coal at Hoxey, in Lincolnshire, a short time since.

Proposed Testimonial to Col. Alderson. Sporting men in East Suffolk will be glad to hear that a private movement is on foot to make some small but tangible recognition in the way of a testimonial of the valuable services rendered by Col. Alderson for many years at Ipswich Races. Col. Alderson has done an immense deal to make these merry meetings a success, and the idea that some small but elegant little present should be made to him has caught on in the circle where it has been mooted.

An Ipswich Advowson. Next week a meeting is to be convened to consider the question of whether the parishioners of St. Nicholas, Ipswich, will waive their right to make the next presentation of the living. Like St. Mary-at-Elms, Ipswich, the advowson of St. Nicholas is one of the very few cases where the parishioners are the patrons of the living; but the reason of the proposed disposal of the advowson is that the fabric of the church is now in a very bad state of repair, and the sale of the patronage suggests itself as the best means of securing the necessary means for the renovation of the building. It is understood that there are certain prominent Suffolk Churchmen whose judgment might be relied on for the next presentation, have expressed their intention of purchasing the advowson; and it is, we believe, understood that the disposal of the gift will ultimately revert back to the parishioners.

A Capital Example. We notice among our advertisements that the Vicar and churchwardens of All Saints, Ipswich, have determined to reduce the debt of £800 on the church by inaugurating what are described as free-will offertories, and these will be commenced to-morrow. The example set by the members of this church is a valuable one, and we hope that it will be more generally adopted. If more self-help was cultivated it would be more advantageous to the life of the churches. Teach congregations to rely on themselves, and avoid appealing to the public as an easy method of freeing themselves of burdens, and clergymen would find larger congregations. The individual members of the Church would take more interest in that which they had served to create. The success of Nonconformity in a great measure rests on this point. It is only natural that a person takes an interest in a church which contains a number of bricks purchased by his money.

Proposed Lighting Revolution. Apropos of the growing demand that Ipswich should be better lighted, the experiments made at Wiesbaden with the new Welsbach gas burners are interesting. The trial was undertaken by Herr Muchall, the manager of the Gas Works, with a certain amount of prejudice, his opinion being that while these incandescent lights were admirably suited for indoor use, they were scarcely likely to be successful in the streets. The conclusion to which he came after three months' test, however, was that having made all reasonable allowance for renewing chimneys, mantles, &c., and for depreciation of burners, the new burners show a substantial saving in cost, and the illuminating power is increased nearly three-fold. Naples, Munich and Prague have their streets lighted by the new system, and it is in use at every railway station from the Dutch frontier to Berlin. The patentee claims for it that the light costs much less than the electric light, is cheaper than other systems of gas lighting, has hygienic advantages not obtainable by any other system of gas lighting, and that it can be easily attached to existing fittings.

Experiments in Ipswich. The opportunity of seeing the burners in use as a street illuminant at Ipswich will, it is understood, shortly be given to the inhabitants by the Gas Company. They propose to test the experiment at their own cost, in Carr Street. Already Mr. E. C. Sayer, the Gas Inspector for the Corporation, has substituted two of the incandescent lamps for the old sort at the entrance to the Public Hall, and placed one in the Town Hall Passage. The improvement is manifest. Assuming that the light is adaptable for ordinary street purposes, which is not yet proved in Ipswich, the cost of fitting the patent burners would, of course, be an important consideration. But, according to the figures given, it would seem that the cost would soon be paid for in the increased light, inasmuch as if the public demanded better light under the old plan, or by electricity, the annual cost would be a good deal more.

Felixstowe Water Question. The vote of the ratepayers' meeting at Felixstowe on Wednesday could scarcely have been more decisive on the question of the proposed Bill promotion by the Local Board for the acquirement of the Waterworks. The majority against the Board's resolution was overwhelming. The Chairman declared from the outset that the Authority would gladly be guided by the feeling of the meeting. This was shown unmistakably, and therefore it may be concluded that the Board's little Bill, with its concomitant costs bill of £700 or £800, will not come off. The attitude of the Company, as stated by Capt. Pretyman, is very reasonable. They would prefer not to part with their venture, but if the ratepayers really desire to purchase it, they will let them have it at a price to be fixed by two valuers, one on each side. They point out, however, that having had all the trouble and expense of getting what was a speculative affair into working order, and gained the needful experience, it seems only right that they should carry on the concern at least for a time, and this on a fair and equitable basis.

A Friendly Opposition. At present the Company are not responsible to the ratepayers for the supply of water, nor or they bound to any limit in price. They propose to do now what they would have done earlier but for certain legal formalities which had to be gone through. They will promote a Bill so that the prices they are to charge shall be fixed by Parliament, and that the undertaking shall be put on the plain and business-like basis on which almost every other similar company rests. Capt. Pretyman suggested that the ratepayers in order to fully safeguard their interests shall be represented as in "friendly opposition" by counsel when the Bill comes, and such clauses inserted as shall seem to be required for their satisfaction, including, if desired, one providing an opportunity for the purchase of the works at some future time. The only matter that could be determined at the meeting was the one for which it was specifically called, viz., the question whether the Board should seek Parliamentary powers; but there can be little doubt that when the next meeting is called the ratepayers will be quite content in arranging for a friendly opposition to the Bill on the lines hinted at.

The Great Eastern Railway Inhabitants of the district between Ipswich and Eye have ample cause for satisfaction in regard to their railway arrangements. On Wednesday the Great Eastern Railway Company, in order to give the country patrons of the drama an opportunity of witnessing the burlesque "In Town," which has during the week been produced at the Lyceum Theatre, ran special trains at excursion fares to Ipswich from Eye and all intermediate stations, the return journey being undertaken as late as 11.15 p.m. The country people may well appreciate the forethought of the G.E.R. The Great Eastern Railway Company have also consented to issue return tickets at single fares from Norwich, Newmarket, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Sudbury and intermediate stations to Ipswich next Tuesday, when the Eastern Counties Ornithological Show will be held in the Old Museum Buildings. The Society has for many years past made a fine exhibition in Ipswich, and it is to be hoped that they will again be encouraged by the public in their laudable endeavour to improve "the fancy" in East Anglia.

Dirt think itself the most abused
When MATCHLESS CLEANSER SOAP is used.

Co-operation in Land. With every recurrence of acute agricultural depression some social reformer or other comes forward with a scheme for dealing with the land as a means of finding employment for labour. The latest attempt in this direction is made by a Mr. Richard Stapley, who, presiding over a conference in London the other day to consider the question of the land and the unemployed, laid bare a scheme he is trying to work out in a small way in Suffolk. "He hoped (he said) to have six or seven houses, and attached to each an acre of land, which should be worked by the individual occupier as he deemed best. Round those seven houses he hoped to have some 20 or 30 acres of land, on which the seven families could engage in co-operative farming. The new Parish Councils would be afraid at first of experimenting on these lines, but if they could be shown that it had already succeeded they would be encouraged to proceed in the same direction." Co-operative farming, like other forms of co-operative production, has not as yet proved very profitable, and we fear that with prices of agricultural produce so low as they are at present, and the ever-increasing burden of unfettered foreign competition, the latest effort in this direction is not likely to be attended by a greater measure of success.

Extraordinary Threatened Strike. A threatened strike of Board of Guardians' clerks is the latest form of agitation in Suffolk. The troubles of the Board of Guardians' clerks has arisen over the forthcoming Parish and District Councils elections. The County Councils for East and West Suffolk agreed to invite the Poor Law clerks to act as returning officers under the new Local Government Act, just as they had hitherto officiated in the case of Board of Guardians and School Board elections; but the scale of remuneration for this work has been fixed so low by the County Council that the would-be returning officers for the Parish Council contests realised that they would in some cases be out of pocket by the transaction. They have laid their grievance before the Local Government Act Committee of the County Council, but the majority of the latter body remain obdurate. The sequel to the County Council's parsimony has been seen this week in several unions where the clerks have absolutely refused to discharge the duties of returning officer at the forthcoming elections. We cannot admire the stand taken by the County Council in this matter, as they have undoubtedly proved to be unamenable to justice and reason alike, after it had been clearly shown to them that their scale of returning officers' fees was in some cases insufficient to pay for horse hire alone. They have likewise demonstrated the fact that they, as a County Authority, do not realise the intricacies and the snares of the Local Government Act, or they would never have endorsed the assertion of Sir W. Brampton Gurdon that there are plenty of farmers and clergymen who could act as returning officers. We do not doubt for a moment the ability of the latter class to undertake returning officers' duties in cases where an Act has been in operation for a period of years; but in this instance men of long experience, undoubted legal ability, and sound judgment are alone capable of solving the mysteries of the Parish Councils Act—an Act which a well-known legal authority has described as being "Neither a well-framed nor a well-drawn Statute, but a tangled and confused mass of patchwork; some of it contradictory and some of it duplicated."

Will Mr. Paul explain. We regret extremely to give undue prominence to a violent speech made by Mr. Paul at the Reform Club, on Thursday evening, against the Independent Labour party. The cause of Mr. Paul's outbreak seems to be due to the fact that a representative of the Union was put forward as a candidate in the interests of the Society, and that Mr. Ridley was not re-elected by the ratepayers. Now Mr. Paul lays the defeat of Mr. Ridley at the door of the Independent Labour party. So far so good. If Mr. Paul had been content to stay there all would have been well, but he proceeded to inveigh against the men who compose this faction, and described them as a "mongrel" party. To say the least of it this is very unkind of Mr. Paul. The members of the Independent Labour Party are ratepayers, and it is quite in their province to take whatever action they may please, independently of the Radical party. We are sure that Mr. Paul would not have made use of the language he did had he prepared himself for the news of the defeat. We can quite understand that his chagrin must have been great on receipt of the displeasing intelligence, and consequently we make all allowances for his Tanner-like oratory. No man, however high his position, should so descend as to stigmatise any body of men as a "mongrel" party, and as one of our correspondents suggest, we are sure that Mr. Paul has only to realise the position in which he stands in the eye of the town to make an apology as public as his charge. As for Mr. Paul's allegation that the Independent Labour party is an instrument in the hands of the Conservative party, we can leave the public to judge whether there is anything in common with the two parties. On the one hand, you have the Conservative party a progressive, reasonable body of men, whose aim is to supply remedial legislation as the need for it arises, and against them you find the Independent Labour party, a faction whose demands on certain occasions are totally beyond the power of the present order of Society to grant. Can anyone conceive two such parties working hand-in-hand as Mr. Paul rashly declares is the case? But, as we said before, a gentleman—an ardent partisan—should not be harshly criticised for his words on the result of an adverse poll.

A CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.

STEALING BIBLES FOR BREAD.

At Chester on Wednesday, David Williams, a clerk in holy orders, was charged with stealing Prayer-books from two churches in the city. The prisoner took the books and bartered them for bread, cheese, and drink at public-houses. He was fined 40s. and costs or a month.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT DOVERCOURT.

SUICIDE OF A MINISTER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Ellen Amelia Morgan, wife of the Rev. M. D. Morgan, of Penelope Villas, Hill Road, Dovercourt, and a lady well known and esteemed in Ipswich, had for some time past suffered from extreme nervous debility and mental depression. Dr. Durrant, of Ipswich, was frequently consulted, but the malady in spite of medical skill grew more acute and distressing to Mrs. Morgan's friends. There was little change in the lady's condition on Sunday, and she could not be prevailed upon to attend either service at her husband's chapel. On leaving home for the evening service Mr. Morgan asked Mrs. W. Murray, wife of the Harbour-master, to go and sit with his wife—a kindly office which she had before fulfilled. Mrs. Murray proceeded to the house, but could make no one hear, and as the doors both front and back were bolted, she felt some alarm. Returning immediately to the chapel, she informed Mr. Morgan of

HER UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION,

and he at once proceeded home with all possible speed. He tried all the doors, but they were securely fastened, and he received no response to his cries. He then climbed a wall and got into the garden, and gained an entrance by breaking a pane of glass and opening a window. The house was in complete darkness, and hurriedly striking a light, he went in search of his wife. He had left her in the drawing-room, but there was no trace of her in that room, or anywhere in the lower part of the house. He then went upstairs, and on reaching the landing was horified to see his wife

HANGING BY A PIECE OF ROPE,

usually used as a linen line, fastened to the balustrade of the upper landing, with her feet about 2 ft. from the stair. He ran out of the house and called for assistance, and the chapel-keeper (Mrs. Thomas), who had followed for the purpose of conveying news of Mrs. Morgan's condition to Mrs. Murray, answered the summons. While Mr. Morgan lifted the body of his wife she cut the rope, and he carried the body into a bedroom. There was apparently no hope of restoring life, but, sending Mrs. Thomas for a doctor and the police, the distracted husband rubbed his wife's hands and forehead, and tried in vain every means within his power to restore animation. Doctors Brenner and Gurney were soon at the house, with Police-sergeant Howlett, but they could only pronounce that life was extinct, death having probably occurred from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half before.

THE SAD NEWS

spread with rapidity, and a large number of sympathising friends who had been attending church and chapel proceeded to the house to offer sympathy and assistance to Mr. Morgan in his deep distress. The deceased lady was the third daughter of the late Mr. James Overall, who for a great number of years carried on a leather tannery business at Ipswich. He died in 1876, Mrs. Overall surviving him five years. In July of the same year Mr. Morgan took the pastorate of St. Clement's Congregational Chapel, Ipswich, and two years later Miss Overall became engaged to the pastor, the marriage being solemnised at St. Clement's Chapel on June 24th, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan left Ipswich in July, 1889, Mr. Morgan accepting the pastorate of

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, DOVERCOURT.

In all his labours he was very readily assisted by his wife, who established a Mutual Improvement Society, which has been carried on ever since, and every Christmas organised a dinner in the Public Hall for from 430 to 450 children.—The Essex County Coroner (Mr. J. Harrison) conducted the inquest at the deceased's late residence on Monday. The only fresh facts brought out by the evidence of the Rev. M. D. Morgan was that his deceased wife imagined that she was watched and had lost her property; that he never heard her threaten suicide, and that insanity had been known to exist in her family.—Mrs. Murray, wife of the Harwich harbour-master, spoke to deceased having made vague allusions to her thoughts of suicide, after which the Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity," and also passed a vote of sympathy with the Rev. M. D. Morgan in his affliction. At the conclusion of the inquiry a gentleman, who was understood to be related to the deceased, presented himself, and expressed a wish to make a statement, but the Coroner and Jury considered that he had arrived too late.

SHOOTING INTO A HOUSE.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GIRL.

The Belfast police have arrested Ellen Quinn on a charge of having fired into a military officer's house. A revolver and number of cartridges were found on her, and a bullet was found flattened against the wall in the upper storey of the house.

MR. HEALY AND THE LORDS.

CAN HE MISTRUST THE RADICALS?

Mr. T. M. Healy, speaking at Limerick, said he was not disposed to put the question of the House of Lords too prominently forward lest it should be made the excuse for setting aside their one object in Parliament and in life, the bringing back the free Parliament of their native land.

FORGING A NOMINATION PAPER.

John O'Brien, a local labour agitator, was arrested by warrant on Wednesday night on a charge of delivering a forged nomination paper to the Town Clerk relating to the election of a City Councillor for Lime Street Ward, Liverpool. It is stated that O'Brien got nominated for five wards. Four nominations were rejected, and on Thursday the voting on the other one for the Abercromby Ward, where he opposes the Conservative, would have taken place.

WARRANT FOR AN EARL'S RELATIVE.

At the Croydon Petty Sessions on Wednesday J. Burnham Garrett, of 9, South Norwood Hill, was charged on a summons with obtaining by false pretences from Mr. Board, a tailor, of High Street, South Norwood, a suit of clothes, with intent to defraud. Mr. C. W. Dennis, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and said that the defendant was brother-in-law to the Earl of Orkney. He was not likely to appear, however, as he had absconded and left his wife and family behind him. A warrant was thereupon granted for the defendant's apprehension.

SINGULAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A serious railway accident occurred on Wednesday morning close to Hebden Bridge on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. A goods train from Liverpool, due to pass at two in the morning, somehow became divided. The first portion of the train ran on to Hebden Bridge, but was stopped by signal, the accident having been telegraphed. Twelve detached waggons, however, ran down the incline, and dashed into the standing train. The shock was a great one, a truck being forced on to the engine tender, and four trucks were smashed to splinters. No one was injured, but the lines were blocked for several hours.

FALL OF A HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET.

At Canning Town, Mr. C. C. Lewis held an inquiry with reference to the death of Hugh Keith McIntyre, aged 18 years, a seaman's apprentice, attached to the sailing ship Earl of Zetland. When the ship was off Southend last Friday four of the hands were ordered aloft to make fast the mizzen sails. McIntyre, of his own accord, joined them, and mounted to the royal yard. A ship from Sydney, the Duntrune, was passing at the time, and it is believed that McIntyre, in looking out for some boys on that ship with whom he was acquainted, lost his balance, and fell into the water, striking the yard and rigging in his descent. The distance he fell was 120ft. He was picked up and died two hours after the accident. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF SERMONS.

In one of my parishes, writes a clergyman in "Harper's Magazine," some years since, I had a vestryman, an excellent man and a warm friend. He has now departed this life, and so this story may be told as an illustration of his official devotion to the interests of his constituency. In my neighbourhood lived a clerical brother, a splendid preacher, and very popular with all who knew him, with whom I often exchanged pulpits. His salary was $1,500 and a rectory, while mine was $2,000 with a similar provision for my shelter. One very hot summer, not being in good health, and knowing that my people admired him very much, I exchanged quite frequently with him, so as to save preparing sermons. One day I went into the large store of my vestryman to have a chat with him, which he opened as follows: "You have lately exchanged a good deal with Mr. ——." "Yes, sir," I replied. "He is a fine preacher, and everyone in the parish admires him." "I know that," said he. "I like him very much. But what is his salary?" "Fifteen hundred dollars and a rectory." "But what are we paying you?" I told him. "Well," he put in "have you considered how much this parish loses by these exchanges?" I told him I had not made that calculation. "Nine dollars and sixty cents is the loss per Sunday," was the statement of this careful guardian of the financial interests of his parish.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

LOSS OF TWENTY-ONE LIVES.

A Milford Haven correspondent reports the loss of the steamer Tormes off the Crow Rock, Linney Head, bound from Malaga to Liverpool with fruit and wine. She struck the rock on Tuesday night, and immediately broke in two and foundered. Twenty-one hands, including the captain and officers, were drowned. Seven only were saved, two sailors and five firemen, who were picked up by the steam trawler Exmouth and landed at Hakin. A later telegram states that three bodies and a portion of cargo, such as that carried by the Tormes, have been washed ashore at Freshwater Bay. A Pembroke correspondent says the vessel is stated to have been of over 2,000 tons, with a crew of 28 hands all told. The steward of the vessel was saved. He had but one arm, and that was broken in several places. The body of a boy was washed ashore at the same time as the steward, and although the boy was then alive he died soon after. A medicine chest washed ashore bears the word "Bessarabia" on a brass plate. The shore for some miles is strewn with wreckage, including boxes of Spanish onions, lemons, raisins, and nuts, and some cases of wine. Hundreds of boxes have broken up, and their contents are rolling about like pebbles on a sandy beach.

SINGULAR ROBBERY AT IPSWICH.

FORTY-FOUR PAWN TICKETS.

At the Ipswich Police Court on Thursday, Elizabeth Baldwin, of 7, Prospect Road, whose husband is a labourer, was charged with stealing a skirt and other articles, value 18s., from the second-hand clothes shop of Mrs. Ann Alexander, Elm Street. On Friday she went into the shop ostensibly for the purpose of looking at some waistcoats and trousers, but went out saying she would return in a quarter of an hour, and shortly afterwards the complainant missed a skirt which had been lying on the counter. In the evening, when the defendant came again to the shop, she admitted having stolen the skirt, and asked for forgiveness. Mrs. Alexander's suspicions had, however, been aroused, and she told defendant that she had missed other goods, including a boy's suit. On Sunday evening the defendant confessed that she had stolen the suit and pawned it at Mr. Sneezum's for 10s. She offered to pay the 10s. if the proceedings were stopped. The skirt, it also appeared, had been pawned. Detective-Sergt. Grimwood found at defendant's house 44 pawn-tickets. Defendant, pleading guilty, said she took nothing but the skirt and suit. The pawn-tickets belonged to her and her daughter. The husband said he had been ill and out of work for a long time, and a great quantity of things had to be pawned to pay the doctor's bill and provide food. Defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

FANCIERS' EXHIBITION AT WOODBRIDGE.

The Woodbridge Fanciers' Society are to be congratulated upon their second annual show in the Lecture Hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday. The entries were three hundred in advance of last year, and all the classes of poultry, pigeons, rabbits, and cage birds were fairly well filled, the poultry and pigeon sections being especially strong, and the bantams remarkable. The best birds in this section were sent by Mr. R. Bower (Beccles), Mr. W. Fenn (Ipswich), Mr. E. H. C. Durrant (Hadleigh), Mr. W. H. Crisp (Bealings), Messrs. Fabian Russell (Norwood), Mr. E. Branford, Mr. J. H. Marshall (Woodbridge), Mr. H. Copeman (Beccles), Mr. J. Marston (Woodbridge), Mr. W. A. Martin (Beccles), Miss Elly Caddell (Feltham, Middlesex), and Mr. J. Andrews. Lady Farren's Minorcas obtained first and special prizes, and Mr. T. Cresswell, of Ipswich, also took first and second for Orpingtons. The best fowl in the show was a magnificent Malay cock sent by Messrs. Branford and Caddell, of Woodbridge. Other winners in the poultry classes were the Rev. G. H. Thompson (Benhall), Mr. E. S. Greenard (Ipswich), Mr. W. H. Readwin (Wighton), Mr. H. Frost (Parham), Mr. Thomas Scott (Beccles), Mr. A. Adams (Woodbridge), Mr. W. F. Stannard (Woodbridge), Mr. J. Ferry (Woodbridge), Mr. E. Neale (Leiston), Mr. H. Kerry (Saxmundham), Mr. J. M. Longe, Chillesford, Mr. H. Rouse, Woodbridge, and Mr. George Goodall. In the pigeon section Mr. W. H. Crisp, of Bealings, took first and special in the pouter class, the cock bird being deemed the best in the show. Mr. Crisp was also to the fore with cavies. The jacobins sent by Mr. Andrews were worthy of particular praise. Other winners with pigeons were Mr. Howard Bunn (Lowestoft), Mr. J. W. Swann (Ipswich), Mr. M. A. Pell (Beccles), Mr. C. Candler (Ipswich), Mr. J. Buller, Mr. E. G. Manning (Woodbridge), Mr. T. Plowman (Ipswich), Mr. F. E. Palmer (Ipswich), Mr. T. Cresswell, Messrs. Branford and Caddell, Mr. W. P. Mountjoy, Mr. W. Barney (Ipswich), Mr. S. Burch (Woodbridge), Mr. A. G. Bevan (Ipswich), Mr. T. Barber (Woodbridge), Mr. W. M. Peacock (Woodbridge), Mr. M. A. Pells Ipswich), Mr. T. Douse (Woodbridge). Among the rabbits the best lop was exhibited by Mr. Wm. Revett, of Woodbridge. The canaries were above the average, Mr. G. B. Southgate, of Ipswich, leading with a bird of splendid colour. The first and second ticked Norwich were sent by Mr. E. B. Southgate, and Mr. E. T. Galey, of Ipswich. In the class for crested varieties Mr. E. A. Smyth's bird easily took premier honours. Besides those already mentioned prizes were taken by Mr. H. Hazlewood, Mr. W. T. Thornton (Woodbridge), Mr. George Clarke (Halesworth), Mr. J. Frost (Norwich), Mr. Alf. Taylor (Halesworth), Lady Farren, Mr. H. Bunn, Mr. E. Chilver (Ipswich), Mrs. Harrison Woodbridge, Mr. J. Buller, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. E. G. Manning, and others. The judging was undertaken by Mr. G. H. Billett, of Reading, and Mr. W. E. Greaves, of Wrentham.

£6 15s. Very handsome gold watch, guaranteed timekeeper, quick-wind, new model, equal to 20 guinea chronometer; same in filled-gold case, 56s. to 112s.; sterling silver, 30s. to 41s. 6d., nickel, 10s. 6d. to 25s. All patterns and sizes. Illustrated catalogues sent post free. Waterbury, 7, Snow Hill, London.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HOW A JUDGE WAS ADDRESSED.

"You judges sitting up there have done a most unjust thing. You may laugh, but it will be no laughing matter before I have done with it. It is iniquitous." After this remark—made in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday—Mr. Bowler was ordered to be removed by Mr. Justice Mathew.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

The ceremony of the enthronement of the Right Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, took place in the cathedral at Wells, in the presence of five or six thousand people, on Tuesday, notwithstanding the persistent rain.

ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTINGFIELD.

While out with the Bicester Hounds, on Tuesday, Lady Lawrence, of Chetwode Manor, met with serious accident. In taking a fence her horse caught the top rail and fell full length, throwing her ladyship over its head. Her injuries are serious, including, it is believed, broken bones as well as some flesh wounds on the face, hands, and arms.

A FRENCH MILLIONAIRE'S DISCLAIMER.

M. Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire, who in September last was reported to have been stopped by the police at Rouen when conveying people backward and forward across the Seine in a steam launch, and who was further reported to have conceived the idea of bestowing bicycles on all the rural letter-carriers round Rouen, has instructed Messrs. Lumley and Lumley, of 37, Conduit Street, Bond Street, to give his emphatic denial to the above statements, and to add that there is no foundation whatever for their having been made.

A BANK CASHIER IMPRISONED.

John T. Hall, formerly cashier at Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and Company's bank at Wakefield, has been sent to gaol for six months. He has been in the employ of the bank since a boy, and had risen to his final position from a clerkship. As cashier he had charge of all unissued notes, and these were kept in a safe. On Friday there should have been 1,600 such notes, representing £8,000. He was then asked by one of the partners, Mr. Percy Tew, J.P., to explain certain discrepancies, and ultimately admitted that he had taken 1,257 notes. Everything else was right.

CLOSING OF DOVER CONVICT PRISON.

A WARDER FOR EACH PRISONER.

The Dover Convict Prison is to be closed at an early date. The convicts have been gradually withdrawn until 24 only are now left, the prison officials being now equal in number to the convicts. The prison is stated to be totally unfit for any other purpose than that for which it was intended, although the land and buildings have cost £108,000. It was erected a few years ago for the purposes of the National Harbour which, since the days of the Duke of Wellington, it has been proposed to construct at Dover, and which is so much needed, not only as a harbour of refuge on this part of the coast, but for the use of the navy in cases of emergency. It is a fact worthy of note that, while on the north coast of France, within 25 miles on the opposite side of the Channel, there is extensive modern accommodation at Calais and Dunkirk, to say nothing of Boulogne, available for mercantile purposes, or for the use of the French navy for coaling, there is no harbour of accommodation for the English navy on the English coast between Sheerness and Spithead, a distance of over 150 miles.

A REFRACTORY YOUTH IN THE WORKHOUSE.

"THE MASTER TOLD HIM TO DO WHAT HE WANTED."

Oscar Hopf (17), describing himself as a office boy, and his "residence" at the City of London Union, was charged at the North London Police Court with refusing to do his allotted task whilst an inmate of the Workhouse.—The Labour Master said that on several occasions he had ordered the prisoner to do his task of stone-breaking, but each day the stones were untouched. That morning the prisoner was taken before the Master of the Workhouse and ordered to be prosecuted.—Mr. Bros (to the prisoner): Why don't you do your work?—The prisoner: Why, I never did such hard work in my life. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bros: What are you?—The prisoner: A pawnbroker's office boy.—Mr. Bros: How did you get to the Workhouse?—The prisoner: All my own fault.—Mr. Bros: Have you any parents?—The prisoner: Yes, in Stockport, Lancashire—a father and stepmother.—Mr. Bros: If you go into the Workhouse you must abide by the regulations.—The Labour Master: He told me to-day that I had better do what I wanted to do, as he declined to break stones.—Mr. Bros remanded the prisoner in custody for inquiries.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

A CASE AFTER ELEVEN MONTHS.

Stephen Sheen (20), labourer, was charged at Worship Street Police Court with assaulting his wife and attempting to throw her out of the window.—The wife said that they lived in James Street, Bethnal Green. About half-past twelve in the morning her husband returned home, and because she did not open the door quickly enough in reply to his knock he struck her in the mouth when in the room and knocked her down. When on the floor he kicked her, knelt on her, and, seizing her by the throat, dragged her up. In the struggle they got to the window, and he knocked her head through the glass.—Police-constable 419 J Division said that from outside the house he saw the parties at the window, the husband trying, he thought, to throw the wife out. When he was admitted to the house he saw the wife bleeding from the mouth.—Replying to the Magistrate, the wife said she wanted a separation. Her husband had assaulted her before, and only the previous week she had to go to the infirmary through his violence. They had been married eleven months.—The constable said the wife was the worse for drink, but the husband was sober.—Mr. Bushby ordered the husband to pay a fine of 10s., but granted the wife a judicial separation, the husband to pay 10s. a week.

THE PONTYPRIDD COLLIERY DISASTER.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS.

Upwards of sixty widows of the victims of the recent disaster at the Albion Colliery, in the Pontypridd district, met on Wednesday to protest against the action of the Mayor of Cardiff's Committee and the Pontypridd Central Relief Committee in handing over their respective funds, amounting to about £16,000, to the Miners' Provident Society, thereby depriving the widows and orphans on whose behalf the funds were raised from receiving the slightest benefit therefrom. The deceased miners, having been members of this Society, their relatives are legally entitled to relief from its funds, and the widows passed a resolution declaring the appropriation by this Society of the relief funds to be highly unjust. Great indignation was expressed by the women, and several strongly-worded resolutions were adopted. The meeting protested against the alienation of funds subscribed for their benefit by the charitable public, and they resolved to send a deputation to inform the Lord Mayor of London that they would not receive one penny benefit from the Mansion House Fund if he handed it over to the Miners' Provident Society, and to entreat him to maintain the rights of the widows and orphans to the Fund. A deputation of forty widows was also appointed to wait upon Mr. Alfred Thomas, M.P., with reference to the relief fund of £13,000 which he has secured.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

IMPORTANT STEP.

A Cambridge correspondent writes:—The Local Examination and Lectures Syndicate report that in the existing Local Examinations for Junior and Senior students, candidates are eligible for admission to an Honour Class up to the age of sixteen and nineteen respectively. The Syndicate have reason to believe that a demand exists for an examination of a more elementary character, which may serve as a more general test for schools that now prepare only isolated candidates for the Local Examinations, and also for the lower forms of schools that regularly send in their higher forms for the present examinations. The establishment of County Council Scholarships, whereby pupils from elementary schools are moved up into the local Grammar Schools, is mentioned as amongst the circumstances which are at the present time causing this demand to be more distinctly felt. An examination of the kind indicated might serve for the purpose of awarding these Scholarships, and also of testing the progress of the scholars after election. The University of Oxford has already announced that it will next year hold a

LOCAL EXAMINATION MORE ELEMENTARY

than the existing Oxford Examination for Juniors, and notice has been given that, in a Congregation to be held during the present term, a Statute will be introduced for permanently establishing such an examination. It is, in the opinion of the Syndicate, desirable that the Universities should exercise an influence upon secondary education even in its more elementary stages; and they consider that a new Local Examination of the kind referred to might usefully supplement the Local Examinations for Juniors and Seniors. The Syndicate are of opinion that the examination should be of a very simple character, in order that it may not involve undue strain for young boys and girls, and that it should be specially designed with the object of testing the general efficiency of the teaching in the schools preparing the candidates. They propose, with the object of marking the elementary character of the examination, that

NO CANDIDATE SHOULD BE PLACED IN ANY HONOURS CLASS

who is above fourteen years of age at the time of the examination. It is proposed, however, that students above that age, who are not candidates for honours, should be admitted to the examination, since it is desirable that entire forms should be sent in together, and that backward pupils of an age higher than the average of their form should not be excluded. It is proposed that the new examination should take place in December in each year, and that the fee should be half a guinea. The Syndicate accordingly recommend:—"That they be authorised to hold annually a Local Examination in which no students shall be placed in any Honours Class who have completed the fourteenth year of their age before the 15th of December in the year in which the examination is held."

DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French Brandy. They hold the largest stock of Whisky in the world. Supplied in casks and cases for home use and exportation. Quotations on application to Dunville and Co., Limited, Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast.

THE FIELD.

The Suffolk Foxhounds will meet on Saturday, November 10th, at Bradfield Fox and Hounds, at 11 o'clock.—The Duke of Hamilton's Harriers will meet on Monday, November 5th, at Charsfield Horse Shoes; Friday, 9th, at Wilby Green, at 11.—The Henham Harriers will meet on Tuesday, November 6th, at Aldeby Mill; Saturday, 10th, at Wissett Street, at 11.

MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS' EARNINGS.

Mr. Arthur Roberts is declared to be making £6,000 a year. This is probably as much, and possibly more, than Mr. Irving makes both as actor and as manager. It is about the same sum as in his later years the Poet Laureate received from the copyright of all his works. It is £2,000 in advance of what are believed to be Mr. Ruskin's annual profits on his books.

THE WILL OF MR. H. P. GILBEY.

The will of Mr. Henry P. Gilbey, of the well-known firm, has been proved by the executors, the value of the personalty amounting to £464,000. The testator bequeaths to his widow an income of £6,000 a year, and leaves £1,000 a year in trust for his son. The rest of his property, subject to certain provisions, the testator leaves between his daughters, Mrs. Bellew and Mrs. Riviere.

FLOODS AT KINGSTON.

SIXTY HOUSES INUNDATED.

The exceptionally heavy rains of the past few days have had the effect of increasing the amount of water in the River Thames between Sunbury, Hampton Court, and Teddington, so that in many places the water has overflowed the banks and flooded the gardens of private houses and the towing-paths. The Hogge Mill river, which empties itself into the Thames just above Kingston Bridge, has risen several feet, and on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, it burst over the banks and flooded the houses situated near by. The occupants, most of whom were in bed at the time, were roused by the sound of the water rushing in. About 60 or 70 houses were flooded in the lower rooms to a depth of two or three feet, and furniture was in many cases floating about the rooms. The gardens suffered severely and in one case a man lost some fowls. The water remained in the houses till nearly 12 o'clock, when it gradually subsided, leaving carpets and floors covered with mud. Some of the houses remained flooded till late in the afternoon.

MR. MORLEY'S RULE.

ACCORDING TO THE RT. HON. GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE, M.P.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the President of the Local Government Board, in addressing a meeting of his constituents at Bradford, on 17th October, 1894, said:—

"Now, with regard to the administrative works of the Government, he wished to point to Mr. John Morley's record in Ireland. That right hon. gentleman had shown that he was able to govern the country without the use of coercion, and in a thoroughly sympathetic manner with the wishes of the people of that country."—*Irish Daily Independent*, 18th October, 1894.

ACCORDING TO MR. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, M.P.

Mr. Harrington, the Secretary of the National League, speaking at a meeting of the Central Branch in Dublin, on 16th October, 1894, said:—

"They would find no difference between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Morley, except this, that while the latter preached against coercion, he carried it out as vigorously as the former, and while the former gave assistance to the starving peasantry of the West, Mr. Morley gave none. (Hear, hear.) That was the difference they would find."—*Irish Daily Independent*, 17th October, 1894.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

A BANKRUPT WANTS THE EXTRADITION OF "SAMSON."

A sitting was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, for the public examination of George Bernstein, formerly trading as a general merchant at 28, Budge Row. The bankrupt said his wife made him advances for the purposes of his business, and he estimated that at June, 1891, those advances had amounted to £2,500. His insolvency was attributable to costs in connection with proceedings for divorce he had instituted against his wife, in which he obtained a decree *nisi*. Mrs. Bernstein held his I O U for £4,000, and it appeared that she had put in a proof for the amount. He now asserted that £4,000 was never owing. The Assistant Receiver: Why did you give an I O U for £4,000? The bankrupt said he was sorry he had done so. He considered that Mrs. Bernstein obtained it by a ruse. He had no reason for giving the I O U for £4,000, except to oblige her. He had deposited £100 with the police authorities for the purpose of obtaining the extradition of "Samson" from America. He obtained his decree against "Samson" in the divorce suit; but "Samson" had no money, and could pay nothing. Another co-respondent was joined, who had money, but the Court refused to make any order against him for costs. The result was that he (Bernstein) was now before the Court. A short adjournment was granted to enable the bankrupt to furnish particulars of the advances made by Mrs. Bernstein.

AMEER'S MIDLAND WIFE.

A CURIOUS STORY.

There is a certain village in the Midlands where the illness of the Ameer of Afghanistan has been followed with painful anxiety. The reason is to be found in the following curious, but—*Truth* believes—perfectly authentic story. Some years ago an enterprising young tailor left the village in question and went abroad to seek his fortune. He eventually found his way to Cabul. Here great luck awaited him. He obtained the patronage of Royalty, and became the Pool of Afghanistan. He had left a sweetheart behind him in England, and, as soon as he found himself on the road to fortune, he sent for the damsel to join him. She came, but here fortune deserted the tailor. His intended bride, in her turn, obtained the patronage of royalty, with the result that she eventually

BECAME ONE OF THE 300 WIVES

of Abdurrahman. This, however, is only the first act in the tragedy. It is understood that, by the laws of Afghanistan, when the Ameer dies the whole of his 300 wives must be shot. The laws of the Afghans are as immutable as those of their ancient neighbours the Medes and Persians, and the whole of the little Midland village where the Ameer's English wife was born, and where her parents are still living, has been during the last week or two in a high state of excitement over the possible fate of the young lady. Fortunately the Ameer seems better now, and it is to be hoped, if only for the sake of his wives (whatever their nationality) that the improvement may continue. In the meantime, cannot diplomacy do anything for the young woman? "At his time of life, and with a gouty habit to boot, I should have thought," says Mr. Labouchere, "Abdurrahman might have been induced to get along with 299 of them."

POLICE COURT MISSIONARY FOR IPSWICH.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE C.E.T.S.

At the annual meeting of the Ipswich branch of the Church of England Temperance Society at the Public Hall on Tuesday evening, the Council reported through the hon. sec. (the Rev. A. H. Hayes) that an opportunity had arrived for the appointment of a police court missionary at Ipswich. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society had appointed a missionary to meet prisoners on leaving the gaol, and they would be willing on the payment of an annual contribution of £30 towards his expenses to allow him to act as Police Court Missionary. The Council earnestly trusted that the appeal which they made for the necessary funds would meet with a liberal response. The Council further reported that owing to the wet weather the August Bank Holiday *fête* at Shrubland resulted in a loss to the Society of between £30 and £40. The Council rejoiced that the magistrates for the Borough had shown their determination not to increase the opportunities for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The mayor (Mr. S. R. Anness), who presided over the meeting, avowed at once that he was not a total abstainer or a member of the Society, but he was glad to support it; the objects as he gathered being three-fold—to promote habits of temperance, the reformation of the intemperate, and the removal of causes which led to intemperance. It had pained him since he had been a magistrate of the Borough to see the number of cases of drunkenness that came before the Bench. He rejoiced at the proposal for a Police Court Missionary. What he thought was almost as essential was a home for inebriates. Drunkenness appeared in some cases to be little less than a disease, and it would be a good thing if persons who were under its influence could be restrained for such a time that it might be hoped they would be permanently benefited.—The Rev. Dr. Porter, vicar of All Saints, Southport, followed with statistics as to the large amount of money spent in drink. This represented in a single year a number of sovereigns that would

PAVE 16 ACRES OF CHRISTCHURCH PARK

with gold. He urged that there should be a reduction in the number of public-houses, and in the number of hours during which these houses were opened.—Mr. E. G. Cubitt, from Norfolk, also gave an earnest address.—In the afternoon, a conference was held in the Council Chamber, the Rev Canon Garratt presiding.—The Rev. Dr. Porter proposed the following resolution:—"That this Conference is of opinion that the Church would render valuable service to society by establishing branches of the Church of England Temperance Society in their parishes, especially for the young, whereby the rising generations may be instructed as to the evils of intemperance and its bearing upon their social and spiritual well-being. This Conference would also advise that definite temperance teaching should be given to the scholars in all the schools in the diocese, as recommended by the Bishop."—Mr. E. G. Cubitt seconded the motion, which was adopted, as was also the following proposition relative to the Empire Theatre (London) license:—"That this Conference of the Church of England Temperance Society for the Archdeaconry of Suffolk have heard with the greatest satisfaction of the action of the London County Council in its efforts to reduce the powers of the shameful temptation of the music halls of London to intemperance and vice, and would express their grateful thanks to the Council for the firm way they have dealt with the matter."

FITS OR EPILEPSY. Giddiness, Sensations Faints, I will demonstrate to the whole world how that most dreadful of all complaints, "Epilepsy," which has been hitherto considered incurable, can be permanently cured (*without the chance of failure*).—Write to the "Secretary," Burwood House, Burwood Place, Hyde Park, London, he will send you "Gratis," full instructions for cure.

THE SOUTHEND CASE.

Mr. Cock, Q.C., has been briefed as leader to defend Read in the forthcoming trial at Chelmsford for the Southend murder.

A MASS OF BRUISES.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST PARENTS.

At Edinburgh on Wednesday, a young married couple named Sutherland were remanded on a charge of murdering their little girl, aged two years. A doctor said the body was a "mass of bruises."

ACCIDENT TO A TRANSATLANTIC LINER.

The steamship Siberian, while on her journey from Philadelphia to Glasgow, struck a wreck, and has returned to the former port with her bows damaged and her forward compartment full of water. Part of the vessel's cargo is being discharged.

WHOLESALE REDUCTION OF LICENSES.

At a special licensing session of the Dudley Magistrates the number of music and dancing licenses in the town was reduced from 181 to 88, complaints having been made that in the past more music licenses had been granted in Dudley than in any other town in England. The wholesale reduction caused great surprise, and some of the disappointed applicants gave notice of appeal.

A TOO ANXIOUS DOCTOR.

HE WON'T STAY AWAY.

A defendant at Westminster County Court excused himself by saying that at the present time he was paying 14s. a week for a doctor for his wife. She would send out for the doctor once, twice, and sometimes as often as three times a day, and "of course, I've got to pay."—His Honour: Why not tell him not to come?—Defendant: That's what I shall have to do.

A FOOLISH PROCESS SERVER.

A DARING ADVENTURE WITH LIONS.

A process server has just won a bet at Sedan that he would enter quite alone the lion's den in a menagerie at present in the town, and make the animals go through their ordinary performance. Amid the suppressed excitement of a crowded audience he armed himself with a heavy whip and entered the cage. The lions did their customary tricks, and displayed no resentment at his intrusion for a time, till one of them refused to go on with its performance, and began to look upon the self-appointed tamer with no very friendly eye. The spectators became alarmed, and insisted that the regular tamer should go into the cage. This he did, and the process server leaped out, and was heartily cheered.

REMARKABLE AFFAIR AT BOLTON.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

An extraordinary case of alleged murder has been investigated by the Bolton Borough Coroner. According to the depositions of Mrs. Simm, wife of a coal-heaver, on Saturday night her husband struck her on the head with a frying-pan, and afterwards threw a lighted paper on her lap. She sat there till her clothes burned to her skin, and said she would stand it like a Briton, while he said, "Burn, burn." Ultimately she rushed into the street and was taken to the infirmary, where she died. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned. The prisoner was arrested at Wigan.

THE POPE PREPARING HIS TOMB.

Although the Pope is in good health, and is devoting himself with ardour to the question of a reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches, he has given orders for the preparation of his own tomb. The monument, which is to be of white Carrara marble, is to be a sarcophagus, in which will repose a lion with its fore-paws resting on the Papal tiara. To the right there will be a statue of Faith, with a torch in one hand and the Scriptures in the other, and to the left a figure of Truth, the hand laid on the coat-of-arms of the Pecci family. The only inscription on his tomb will be, "Hic Leo. XIII. P.M. pulvis est." By his will the Pope directs that his remains be buried in the Basilica of St. John's Lateran.

THE RESULT OF LOVE TROUBLES

GIRL SHOOTS HERSELF IN A TRAIN.

On the arrival of a City train at Gunnersbury Station on Monday night a woman named Minnie Colville, aged 22 years, of Bath Road, Chiswick, was found in a first-class compartment bleeding from the mouth, with a six-chambered revolver by her side. She was taken to a local doctor, who ordered her removal to the West London Hospital, where the house surgeon extracted the bullet from her mouth. Subsequently she stated that the wound was self-inflicted, and was done through love trouble. On inquiry at the hospital on Tuesday it was ascertained that she was progressing towards recovery.

CRIMINALS WITH HIGH CONNECTIONS.

At the County of London Sessions on Wednesday, Frances Cecil (17), and Eustace Cecil (21), husband of the female prisoner, who are said to be connected with some of the leading families in England, were brought up for judgment. They were convicted at the last sessions, the former with stealing and the latter with receiving a gold watch and chain, a silver cigarette case, a gold coin, three gold rings, and a purse containing £5 15s., the property of Frederick Denny, comedian. The robbery was alleged to have taken place in a private hotel in the Euston Road, where the female prisoner remained for some time with the prosecutor. Since their conviction many friends of the male prisoner have interested themselves on their behalf, and affidavits, signed by persons whose names are not made public, were also put in. The accused were dealt with under the First Offenders Act. They left the court with Mr. Wheatley, of the St. Giles's Christian Mission, who will ship them off at once to the Antipodes.

DEATH AT IPSWICH AFTER DRINKING SENNA TEA.

The Ipswich Borough Coroner held an inquiry at All Saints' Parish Room, Beaconsfield Road, on Monday evening, into the death of Mabel Georgina Cawthorn Killick, aged seven years, daughter of George Cawthorn Killick, currier, in the employ of Messrs. Nicholson, and living at 3, River View Villas, Bramford Road. On Friday the child was taken with a severe bilious attack, and senna tea was administered. The deceased was also given some magnesia, but she never recovered, and death took place on Sunday. Medical assistance was not called in, remarked the mother, because they did not think the child's condition sufficiently serious.—Mr. J. L. Aymé-Aymard said he had examined the body, but he was unable to state the cause of death.—The inquiry was therefore adjourned until Tuesday evening.—When the inquiry was resumed on Tuesday, Mr. J. L. Aymé-Aymard, surgeon, who had made the *post-mortem*, stated that the body was that of a fairly nourished child. All the organs of the body were healthy with the exception of the first part of the intestine, which was ulcerated, and allowed the contents of the stomach to escape into the abdominal cavity, and death was undoubtedly due to shock to the system, consequent upon this perforation. The ulceration was not the result of improper feeding.—The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

WHAT DROWNING FEELS LIKE.

TERRIBLE SENSATIONS.

Dr. W. L. Cullen, of St. Boswell's, N.B., writes to the *British Medical Journal*:—While in attendance on a lady (Mrs. J. B.) an article with the above heading appeared in your columns. As she had the month previously a very narrow escape from drowning at Innellan on the west coast, I asked her to kindly let me have a short statement of her experience and sensations. "Accompanied by my husband and sister I went into the sea at 7.15 a.m. for our usual plunge. As the water was very cold and there was a thick mist we agreed to keep near the land; so on entering the water I commenced to swim along the shore. After a few minutes my breath failed me, and I put down my feet expecting to feel solid ground, as I was not more than 50 yards or so from the shore. To my surprise I felt my feet and legs sucked under by a strong current, and I sank in a fairly deep hole that the swirl of the water at this point had scooped out of the loose gravelly bed of the sea. I

SWALLOWED A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF WATER,

and with difficulty got my mouth above the surface. So strong was the 'swirl' that I found it beyond my strength either to swim out of it or to turn on my back and float. Finding I was in serious trouble I glanced round to see where the others were, and to my horror saw them quietly swimming away in the other direction quite unconscious of my distress. Up to this point I had not felt any great fear, as I imagined my husband had seen my difficulty, and I expected every moment to feel him grasp me. But when I found that my struggle was unobserved the dread seized me that I should drown unnoticed, that my husband and sister would never know where I had disappeared, or what had happened to me. I expended all my remaining breath in an effort to call my husband's name, but I felt as if my voice had died in my throat, and I was conscious of making no sound. As I sank again I gasped involuntarily, and immediately

ALL OTHER SENSATIONS WERE OVERPOWERED

by the agonising, scorching pain which followed the rush of salt water into my lungs. From that moment I was conscious only of that burning suffocation and the intense desire that the others might know what had become of me. Except for that one thought my brain was dulled. I had no vision of my past life, such as I have always believed a drowning person to experience. I was conscious of no fear of death, and no special desire to be saved. I had no thought of my children. There was a roaring in my ears, and a red mist before my eyes; but I neither saw visions nor dreamed dreams—I only suffered. Not more than three minutes elapsed from the moment when I first sank until my husband (who heard my cry) rescued me." When Mrs. B. was brought ashore she was quite unconscious, and vigorous measures had to be resorted to to restore animation. This lady's experience has quite upset my preconceived ideas as regards the painlessness of drowning, and goes a long way to strengthen and confirm Shakespeare's line in Clarence's dream:—"Lord, Lord, methought what pain it was to drown!"

The *Medical Annual* advises practitioners to remember that when recommending Cocoa as a food and beverage for invalids, the name CADBURY on any packet of Cocoa is a guarantee of purity.

ANOTHER LAMP FATALITY.

A fire caused by the bursting of a paraffin lamp occurred on Wednesday night at a house in Blackfriars Road, Oxford, and Mrs. Smith, occupier, was so severely burnt that she subsequently died.

SHOCKING WIFE MURDER.

At Bolton, a collier named Buckley, belonging to West Houghton, was remanded on Thursday by the County Magistrates, charged with murdering his wife. It is alleged she died from a shocking outrage committed upon her by prisoner.

A CHESHIRE CHEESE WEDDING PRESENT.

The Dairy Farmers' Association of Cheshire have presented to the bride of Prince Adolphus of Teck the large Cheshire cheese to which a prize was awarded at the recent show. It will be a conspicuous object among the wedding presents, and is not an inappropriate gift for the daughter of a large Cheshire landowner like the Duke of Westminster.

SINGULAR CLERICAL ACTION.

An extraordinary action for damages has been commenced in the Fermanagh County Court against the Rev. Andrew Rutledge and the Rev. John Gilchrist, rector and curate respectively of Tallaghy, for alleged breaking into the parish church and holding religious services therein. The plaintiffs were the representative body of the Church of Ireland. The case was adjourned, the judge remarking that such an action had never been heard of in Ireland before.

A NEW SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT

Mr. Seymour Allan, of Sydney, has invented a submarine torpedo boat capable of sinking to any depth and of travelling under water as quickly as on the surface without revealing its presence. The inventor claims (so Reuter tells us) that a full-sized boat would be capable of remaining under water for three days. The projectiles would be magnetically attracted to the bottom of an enemy's ship.

A CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

£50 DAMAGES.

In the Queen's Bench on Thursday, before Justice Hawkins, Miss Ellen Syms, dressmaker, of Bexley, sued Mr. Algernon Careless, also of Bexley, for damages for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Defendant pleaded reasonable and probable cause. The case for the plaintiff was that she had been falsely accused of stealing a gold watch and chain whilst left with defendant's sick wife. The jury found for plaintiff, and it was agreed that she should receive £50 damages and costs. During the hearing of the above case Justice Hawkins said the police were an excellent force, but oftener than he could remember he had had occasion to say that above all things a policeman should not make himself a partisan, and if he had a person in custody, his great care should be to be fair to the prisoner. His lordship also observed that he wished the Magistrates would allow bail oftener than they did.

CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

EAST ANGLIAN DELEGATES AT GRIMSBY.

The annual movable conference of the Eastern Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held at Grimsby, on Friday. In the evening a large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in the Town Hall, over which the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough presided, Capt. E. G. Pretyman, of Orwell Park, being one of the speakers. The chair at the Conference was taken by Colonel Eyre, C.B. (Unionist candidate for the Mansfield Division of Notts.), who was supported by Mr. H. S. Foster (M.P. for the Lowestoft Division), Mr. F. J. Wootton-Isaacson (Unionist candidate for the Eye Division of Suffolk), and Messrs. H. M. Bourke (hon. secretary of the Eastern Union of Conservative Associations, Norwich), W. M. Fison (Ipswich), and A. T. Dawson (Great Yarmouth). The Unionist agents for the Eastern Division held their annual meeting under the presidency of Mr. H. E. M. Bourke. The President (Mr. Middleton) was re-elected. Mr. Bourke pointed out the aims of the Union, and gave the agents some sterling advice.

A SUFFOLK CATTLE DEALER ARRESTED.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Acting upon a warrant issued on Thursday, Police Superintendent Clarke on Friday afternoon left Bury St. Edmund's for Birmingham, with a view to take into custody a dealer named Robert Youngman, on a charge of having incurred a debt of £240 2s. 6d. to Mr. Robert Thomas Simpson, auctioneer, by obtaining credit to that amount, by the alleged false pretence of giving a cheque for the debt, drawn upon Lloyd's Bank, Limited, High Street, Birmingham, whereas it is alleged that the cheque was post dated and valueless, and that Robert Youngman "did not intend when he gave the said cheque to meet it, but intended to defraud." The accused, who had been arrested at Birmingham, was on Saturday handed over to the custody of Superintendent Clarke. He is stated to be a native of Suffolk. At Bury St. Edmund's on Thursday, before the Mayor and other Magistrates, Robert Youngman, of Birmingham, was brought up in custody on remand. After about an hour's consultation in private between the solicitors and other parties interested, Mr. C. E. Salmon, on the part of the prosecution, expressed a wish to withdraw the charge. Mr. A. J. O'Connor, of Birmingham, who appeared for the defendant, concurred. The Bench assented, and the defendant was discharged.

EAST BERGHOLT CONCERT.

A concert was given by the Hon. Mrs. Halford, aided by friends in the neighbourhood, on Monday evening last, in the Schoolroom, East Bergholt. The room was filled to overflowing with a large and appreciative audience, amongst whom we noticed Lady Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Peel, Mr. Halford, Mr. and Mrs. Fonnereau, Mrs. Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. Furniss, Mrs. Hunnybun, Mr. and Mrs. Lias, Mrs. Martin, Miss Dobree, Mrs. Mann, &c.—The Hon. Mrs. Halford was indefatigable in her efforts to render the concert a success, and the result was entirely satisfactory. The proceeds, which amounted to over £7, are to be given to the Working Men's Club in East Bergholt. Those items in the programme most worthy of notice were Mrs. Bernard's fine rendering of "As once in May," and Miss Gore's "Where be Going" (the Cornish version of "Where are you going to my pretty maid"), the bright manner in which this latter song was sung being much appreciated by the audience. The part song, "October," is a Harrow schoolboy's song with plenty of "go" in it, and was sung with vigour. Mrs. Charles Halford obtained an encore for the song, "An old Garden," as also did the Rev. H. W. Beauchamp for "I'm a Roamer." The plantation songs sung by Mr. Johnson, as usual, brought down the house. Below is the full programme, an asterisk denoting an encore. At the end of the concert the Rev. J. J. Lias proposed a vote of thanks to all the performers, which was given with acclamation:—Trio, "Rosamunde," violin, violoncello, piano, Miss K. Cane, Rev. H. W. Beauchamp, Miss C. Johnson, and Hon. Mrs. Halford; duet, "Venetian Song" (*Tosti*), Rev. H. Beauchamp and Mrs. Charles Halford; song, "Spring-time," Mrs. Bernard; song, "Haddon Hall" (*Sullivan*), Rev. H. W. Beauchamp; song, "Oh Honey, my Honey!" with chorus (*Caryll*), Mrs. Chas. Halford; part song, "October" (*C. Farmer*); duet, "The Angel" (*Rubenstein*), Miss G. Gore and Mrs. Bernard; violin solo, "Romance" (*Sainton*), Miss K. Cane; *song, "When love is kind," Miss G. Gore; *plantation song, "You say so" (with chorus), Rev. C. Johnson; song, "As once in May" (*Lassen*), Mrs. Bernard; song (with chorus), "Lazily, Drowsily" (*Caryll*), Rev. C. Johnson; song, "Marjory Daw," Miss E. Lias; trio novelletten (*Gade*), violin, Miss Cane; violoncello, Rev. H. Beauchamp; piano, Hon. Mrs. Halford; *song, "An old Garden" (*Hope Temple*), Mrs. Charles Halford; *duet, "The Ash Grove," Mrs. Bernard and Miss Gore; *song, "I'm a Roamer" (*Mendelssohn*), Rev. H. Beauchamp; *song, "Where-be going," Miss G. Gore. Toy symphony (*Romberg*): Piano, Hon. Mrs. Halford; violin, Miss K. Cane; violoncello, Rev. H. W. Beauchamp; quail, Mrs. Beauchamp; cuckow, Mrs. Bernard; drum, Miss G. Gore; nightingale, Miss Florence Halford; rattle, Miss Hunnybun; trumpet, Miss Ada Hunnybun; triangle, Miss E. Lias. "God Save the Queen."

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN SUFFOLK.

We desire to call the attention of those who are interested in the cause of musical education to the advertisement of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which appears in our columns to-day. The Board, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is president, sends two examiners of acknowledged musical eminence to each local centre, and the examinations are of a class which must tend to raise the standard of teaching, and so make the art of music better understood, appreciated and loved by students. Copies of the syllabus for the forthcoming examinations, containing full detailed information, will be sent post free on application either to the honorary local representative for this district, Mr. D. Otley Wellaston, Jun., or to the secretary, Mr. Geo. Watson, 52, New Bond Street, London, W.

Miss A. L. Poole, Fellow of the Victoria College of Music, and Fellow of the Church Choir Guild (Guild of Church Musicians, London), has been appointed by the Council to act in the capacity of local examiner, and representative of the Guild for Ipswich and neighbourhood.

The beautiful devotional Oratorio, "The Garden of Olivet," by Bottesini, which was first performed at the Norwich festival in 1887, is being prepared by the St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Choral and Orchestral Society.

Suffolk theatre-goers have this week been specially favoured by the production at Ipswich Lyceum of the Gaiety burlesque "In Town." Mr. Auguste Van Biene's company, under the direction of Mr. Jno. A. Warden, have attracted large houses, and their performances have proved highly acceptable. Next week the programme at the Lyceum will consist of Mr. Sydney Grundy's admirably written play, "A Bunch of Violets," by Mr. Beerholm Tree's Haymarket Company, which is now touring under the direction of Messrs. H. Yardley and J. Hartleigh. "A Bunch of Violets" is considered to be one of Mr. Tree's greatest dramatic successes.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
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At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

FELIXSTOWE WATER SUPPLY.

THE BOARD'S PROPOSAL.

At a special meeting of the Felixstowe Local Board, called on Monday, for the purpose of considering the question of the purchase of the Waterworks, the Clerk said the scheme proposed by the Waterworks Company, the distinctive feature of which seemed to be delay in completion till the revenue sufficed to pay interest on the purchase money, could not be accepted and that the Board had resolved to promote a Bill of their own in Parliament. The Board, therefore, made the following offer to the Company:—"The Local Board, in their desire to treat your Company liberally, will be glad to hear whether the latter are prepared to now enter into negotiations for an agreement (to be scheduled to the Bill), based either upon the terms of the opinion, or leaving the whole question of price and terms of purchase to be settled by the select Parliamentary Committee before whom the Bill shall be heard." Mr. Ensor, secretary of the Waterworks Company, replied, repeating several alternative suggestions, made by the Company, who offered to have the price to be paid for the undertaking fixed by experts acting for the two parties, but declined to defer their application to Parliament for a Bill.—Mr. C. H. Downes thought it was incumbent upon the Board to proceed with an application to Parliament on their own account. He moved that the Clerk reply that the Board "are quite willing the amount to be paid for the purchase of the water undertakings shall be fixed by two experts or their umpire, and are ready to enter into negotiations for an agreement upon that basis."—The motion was carried.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING: DECISION.

A meeting of the ratepayers was called by the Local Board on Wednesday evening at the Victoria Hall "to pass a resolution (if thought fit) to sanction the promotion by the Local Board of a Bill in Parliament for the purchase of the undertaking of the Felixstowe and Walton Waterworks Company, Limited, and for other purposes." There was a large attendance.—Mr. C. A. Creasey, who presided by virtue of his office as chairman of the Local Board, said that two resolutions would be submitted to the meeting, but as the first was not necessary for the promotion of the Bill, it would not be put if there were any objection to it. This resolution was really to ask the question whether the ratepayers desired that the Local Board should supply the district with water. One point which he thought should be remembered was that if the undertaking remained in the hands of a private company they would have the power to open the roads for the purpose of laying main or surface pipes. It seemed most proper that this work should be done by the authority who had otherwise to deal with the roads. Another argument in favour of purchase was that a waterworks undertaking, if well-managed, was generally a profitable concern. The question of the purchase of the Waterworks had been before the Local Board since 1891. On enquiry of 40 local authorities similar situated, they found that seventeen were working the undertaking at a profit to the ratepayers, one was negociating for purchase, and the rest were favourable to purchase. At present the water supply at Felixstowe was in the hands of a few gentlemen who were really an irresponsible company. They could not be called to account in case of drought or accident. In presenting a resolution affirming that owners and ratepayers of Felixstowe "do consent" to the Local Board supplying the district with a supply of water, Mr. Creasey said that if the Board did obtain a Bill they would have no power to shut up any proper and wholesome private supply of water.—Mr. S. Downing seconded the resolution for the purposes of discussion, but Capt. Pretyman remarked it appeared hardly within the scope of the proposition which the meeting was called to consider, viz., the promotion of a Bill for the purchase of the undertaking.—The Chairman concurred, saying he had stated at the outset that if this resolution were objected to it could not be put.

MR. MARSH THEREUPON OBJECTED

to it, and it was withdrawn.—The Chairman then moved the second resolution, which was to the effect that the meeting as representing the owners and ratepayers of Felixstowe and Walton "do consent and approve of the promotion of a Bill in Parliament by the Local Board for the purchase of the undertaking and for other purposes." He thought all would admit that the enterprise of the Waterworks Company had been a great boon to the place. (Cheers.) They had, as a matter of fact, been in existence several years, although they had only recently been incorporated. They had laid out an enormous amount of capital, for which at present they had received no adequate return, in supplying the place with water when no other supply was obtainable. The Board admitted that these facts ought to be considered in the matter of purchase. In order to purchase the undertaking the Board would have to borrow money. The effect of a bill would be to enable the Board to obtain a loan to be repaid over a period of sixty years, and in addition to that they would probably be granted three years' grace before they would be called upon to begin the repayment. If, during the next three years, Felixstowe progressed at the rate it had been doing, no rate in aid would be needed. If they did not go for a Bill, but borrowed the money under a provisional order, probably the same length of time for repayment would not be granted to them. Repeating what he had said earlier as to the wish of the Board to treat with the Company in a fair spirit, Mr. Creasey said the Board felt that as the Company had spent an enormous sum of money for which they had received no adequate return, it would be only right and fair that the Board should compensate the Company in a measure for the prospective value of the undertaking. He regretted that this very serious question should have been pressed on the Board at the present moment, the Board being about to give way to a new authority, but he did not think it right that they should allow a monopoly to be created, and the Company were seeking Parliamentry powers. He should add that the Board were, at the present time,

NEGOCIATING WITH THE COMPANY

on very friendly terms, and it was probable that, before the session was out, they would come to an arrangement. If that were done there would be no necessity to go on with the Bill. With regard to the proposal of the Company to apply for a Bill, the Board were advised that simple opposition to that Bill without an alternative Bill would be futile. The Company declined to defer their application for a year, and let the matter rest. He most readily acknowledged that the Company had treated the Board generously in supplying water for street-watering and other purposes free of charge. The street watering would increase, sewers would want flushing, and probably the Authority would be called upon to pay a good round sum every year for these purposes. That was another reason why they should promote a Bill.—Dr. Brooks seconded the resolution.—Dr. Turner thought that the Board were slow in consulting the ratepayers on this important subject. He desired information as to the scheme under which it was said the Company would sell the waterworks without touching the ratepayers' pockets.—Mr. Durrant, of Walton, labourer, and a prominent speaker at Liberal meetings, said that barring the gallant Captain, who built some cottages for his tenants at a great loss—(cheers)—there was not a landlord in the district but would, if the rates were raised, raise the rents. Under these circumstances he (the speaker) considered himself one of the principal ratepayers, as representing the largest class. He lived in a cottage which had a good supply of water, and he should object to having to pay extra through rates for what he did not require. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. J. Bloomfield, a member of the Local Board, urged that the matter should be deferred until after the elections in December. In reply to Mr. Morsley it was stated that although the Water Company had been in existence only three months, it had supplied water for the last twelve years.—Mr. Felix T. Cobbold, who was received with cheers,

DID NOT THINK IT DESIRABLE

that the Local Board should acquire the Waterworks undertaking, or seek powers from Parliament to run a water undertaking on their own account. The Board was a young Board, and like infants and young people was apt to go into extravagance. Even if they were an old-established community he should have serious doubts whether the supplying of water should be undertaken by them, for in an old-established place like Ipswich it was done too much with a view to gain. This Company had had a considerable expenditure for which they had obtained no adequate return. How did the authorities hope to make a profit where the Company did not? He was of opinion that the undertaking should be allowed to remain a private enterprise at least for a time, and that in the matter of opening roads and other things referred to by Mr. Creasey, it could be effectively controlled by the local authority. The Chairman had rightly said that at present the Company was an irresponsible body, and could, if they chose, stop the supply of water. The powers with which the Company were seeking to invest themselves would

COMPEL THEM TO SUPPLY WATER

to the inhabitants, and the Local Authority should take care that the other conditions were satisfactory to the ratepayers, giving them a better supply and probably at lower charges, though he did not know what the charges were. He urged that the ratepayers had no information as to the nature of the supply. During the last 12 years the Company had taken no less than four supplies, two of which were abandoned absolutely, one was abandoned on a certain day, and only the fourth in use. He urged the ratepayers not to give their sanction to the Bill. He thought the arguments which were advanced would be sufficient to prevent the Company obtaining a monopoly.—Capt. Pretyman, who was loudly cheered, observed that Mr. Cobbold had said he hoped that if the Water Company went to Parliament with a Bill, the people would get a better water supply than at present. That assumed that the supply at present was deficient in quantity or quality. He asked Mr. Cobbold in which particular he expected the supply to be improved?—Mr. Cobbold replied, his impression was that some of the pipes were not adequate for the service. Therefore the water was a bad supply in some places.—Capt. Pretyman said he would take a note of Mr. Cobbold's statement that the water supply by the Company was a bad supply. In regard to Mr. Cobbold's hope that the charges might be made lower, he might like to know that they were based upon the charges made by the Ipswich Company, of which Mr. Cobbold was himself a director. (Laughter.) The idea that the Felixstowe Waterworks' Company were endeavouring to force the hands of the Local Board was incorrect. The Water Company would have applied for a Bill two years ago, but as his trustees had to hold some of the shares, and could not do so without permission from the Court of Chancery, and the Court of Chancery was not quick in its movements, it was impossible to move in the matter until a short time ago. The Company then at once gave notice to apply for a Bill. With regard to the question itself, his position was rather a difficult one. Personally speaking, he did not want them to buy the Waterworks, but he would not allow them to go away with a false impression, and he could not ask them not to buy the Waterworks on the argument Mr. Cobbold had advanced, that they were not worth buying. Infants had been mentioned. The water supply was rather an infant of his own. (Laughter.) He had taken a great deal of trouble about it, and now that it was

JUST BEGINNING TO FLOURISH,

he did not feel inclined to hand it over to another nurse. There was a profit to be made from it in the future, and Mr. Bugg, Mr. Jolly, and himself, who were the owners in about equal shares, having spent so much money to get a good supply of water, felt that they ought to have a share of the profit. Capt. Pretyman next explained that the well from which the present supply was obtained was equal to six times the present demand of the town, and would at that rate be inexhaustible, and was proved by analysis as well as by the fact of its source to be pure in quality. The reason why, when the Local Board approached them, the Company had not given figures, was they did not know themselves what the water was worth, and they wished that if the ratepayers bought it they should buy it at a fair price. If the Board wished to purchase, the Water Company would name as their valuer, Mr. Mansergh, the first water engineer in the country, the Local Board could name another from all England, and the Company would accept the price that the two experts fixed. What could be fairer than that? (Loud cheers.) Under the circumstances under which the different supplies had been sought—and the three first had not been abandoned, but superseded—they did not themselves know the cost of the undertaking, and having gone to a great expense in the past, they were, as Mr. Cobbold had said, entitled to some profit. At the same time, though they did not want to sell, they were willing to take the valuation of the two experts. Capt. Pretyman next pointed out that in seeking the supply they had been advised that the only safe course was to go to Foxhall. Bringing water thence to Felixstowe would have cost £20,000, but they risked a speculation nearer at hand of between £3,000 and £4,000, which a local authority, spending other people's money, dare not have done. This as private individuals, however, they could do, and they were eminently successful. (Cheers.) In conclusion Capt. Pretyman pointed out that the result of the Water Company getting a Bill would be favourable to the ratepayers. It would mean that the Company would be compelled to supply those persons who wished for water, and that at a fair charge fixed by Parliament, whereas at present the Company was irresponsible. He thought the best course for the ratepayers to adopt was what was called

A FRIENDLY OPPOSITION

to the Bill in order that their interests might be safeguarded.—Mr. C. H. Downes, was of opinion that if the purchase were postponed the price of the undertaking was likely to go up.—Mr. Farnbrough, Mr. Woodmancy, Mr. Morsley, and Mr. Gort continued the discussion.—Capt. Pretyman explained that any proposal to purchase the waterworks in the future could be provided for by a clause in the Company's Bill as well as by the Board running a Bill of their own. In reply to Mr. Marsh, the Clerk (Mr. F. B. Jennings) said that to obtain a Bill might cost the Board between £600 and £700, an announcement received with cries of "Oh, oh." In answer to Mr. Farnbrough, he said that to oppose the Company's Bill thoroughly might cost between £200 and £300. The Chairman replied to the speeches. On a vote some half-score of hands were held up for the resolution, and the rest were against. It was accordingly lost by a very large majority. Captain Pretyman remarked this seemed to be a good opportunity of ascertaining whether the opposition to the Bill should be friendly or not. There were a number of cries of "Friendly," but before Captain Pretyman had concluded Mr. Cobbold rose to state the law on the subject, and was called to order by the Chairman.—The Clerk afterwards explained that before anything was done by the Board in this matter the ratepayers would have to be again called together.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Cobbold, closed the proceedings.

RADICAL SLANDERS AT ROCHESTER.

FORMAL CENSURE OF AN ALDERMAN.

There was an animated scene at a special meeting of the Rochester Town Council on Monday night, convened to consider allegations made against the Corporation by Alderman Belsey, to the effect that they were creating new offices for the purpose of appointing Tories to them. The Council Chamber was crowded with spectators, and a resolution was passed affirming that Alderman Belsey deserved public censure for the false and scandalous charges he had made. The proceedings were protracted until nearly midnight.

SUSAN'S SCISSORS.

MR. ASQUITH DON'T PLOUGH STRAIGHT.

Sir,—Well, theer, if things baint wholly beyond my know now-a-days; theer be all manner o' things that folks never would hev dreamt on years back, and I say to myself whatever is the world a-coming tu? But with all the changes blame me if I think the world a bit better or the folk a mite happier than they weer a sort o' years back. Folks all fare tu be getting out o' theer places. Womin fare to act like min, and min fare to act like masters; servant gals air all misuses, and theer, clare to me if babies baint all on 'em born min and womin. Theer, that wor only t'other day when I weer in the stackyud along o' my powltry and jist looking arter the tarkeys that some strange man came in, and he a kind o' touched his hat and he say tu me, wonderful perlite, "Maam," he say, "allow me tu hand you a perspectus"—or suffun like that—"of our new costumes for the winter." "Lor bless the man," I say, "I don't want no costumes beyond a good pair o' thick high-lows and a cotton gown; yar costumes baint o' any use to me, and farmers' wives in the present day haint no money tu spend on costumes." The man fared werry civil, and left me a book fall o' gays, which I put by in the kapeing room till arter tea. Well, dew you know when I come to look over it

I WOR WHOLLY SHOCKED,

for blame me if yow could tell the difference between young min and young womin by the dress; theer weer one guy o' a young lady dressed wholly like a man, with a weskitt with gilt buttons and a pair o' small-clothes and long gaiters, for all the world like some young gentleman a going out a shooting. Well, I thowt things air wonderfolly changed. I allust hev been accustomed, yow onderstan, to see womin in petticoats, and baint wholly reconciled to see young ladies in small-clothes. I dare say they be werry comforble, especially in wet weather, but cording tu my owd-fashioned notions, they show raythar more o' theer legs than I think azactly delicate; but theer, they look werry pretty and werry impudent, and I make no doubt as they attract the young min more than the owd-fashioned dresses dew. Well, I couldn't make out whatever could hev ailed that man tu call on me, for he must hev knowed right well that an owd woman like me wouldn't be likely to dress up in small-clothes; why, I should hev scared all my owd hins when I went tu feed they. But the fact on't is, leastways so I am told, that business is so bad folks baint no money tu go tu shop with, so they shopkeepers send out young min tu call on folks like we tu try and sell their costumes, and the young mawthers in the village git a book full of all sorts o' dresses, and put a parcel o' nonsense into their hids, and they dress theyselves up like ladies o' quality, and werry off-ten go wrong. I suppose all these changes air for the general good, but I must say I dew think it going tew far tu see young ladies dressing up in small-clothes and smoking they

LITTLE BITS O' PAPER WITH TOBACCO IN 'EM.

Dare me, what a wonderful sight o' reading theer hev been the last few days in the newspapers. I weer wonderful glad to see that Mr. Robberd Lacy Everett got twenty pound for writing suffun about bi-metallism. I think that show he must be alarmingly clever, and maybe I shall alter my opinion consarning he, at all events I shall fare a kind o' proud that I live in the Division that's represented in Parliament by a gentlemin as can sit down and arn twenty pound—I think now he hev so distinguished hisself, I may forgive he for woting for they dreadful death duties. Why they wool sune make we think we air living in Spain tew hundred years ago, for I read in the *Times* that a gentleman in the North of England had jist died; well, tree weeks arter his death some min comed down from Somerset House, ransacked the house from top to bottom, ript open all the beds tu see if they could find any money, and then went up tu London again. That's a pretty specimen o' liberality and freedom. I should advise Mr. Everett tu bury his twenty pound in the garden, or perhaps the same min may pay he a wisit; but when I come tu think on't they oon't dew so because, yow onderstan, he is one o' they generous gentlemin that set that amiable measure agoing, so his twenty pound is safe. Now I shouldn't like arter my good man is dead tu have a hape o' min coming into my house and

PULLING EVERYTHING ABOUT

and cutting up my feather beds. This is the sort o' treatment we poor ratepayers hev tu put up with from they onprincipled Radicals. A Tory is tew much of a gentleman tu act like that—they don't go breaking into folks housen and rending their beds tu pieces. I hope they'll go into the housen of some o' the working min and see how they like it. That Mr. Chamberlain is a nation clever straight-forrard sort of a man. How he hev starred up the Government; he hev regularly scared some o' they Ministers alarmingly. Lord Roseberry, the Boy Premier as Mr. Labouchere call he, and Mr. Asquith, Lord Tweedmouth, and others hev all showed theyselves on the platform lately. I wonder if Canon Bulstrode is as fond o' Mr. Chamberlain as he used tu be. I won't be sure, but think theer is a coolness atwixt they tew now. I make no doubt as most o' yar readers in the *Jarnal* hev read both o' they speeches o' Lord Roseberry's at Sheffield and Bradford. I don't know what yow may think together, but I couldn't see a wonderful dale in anyther o' they speeches. His Lordship tried tu git hisself riddy o' the muddle he fared tu hev got into along o' the other powers in Europe about

CHINA AND JAPAN,

but he worn't able tu show that England had not received what they call a rebuff all trow the silliness o' the Foreign Office. Well that baint altogether right that our owd country should be jeered at by they foreigners. Such a thing never happens under Lord Salisbury. Well then, take, together, his speech at Bradford, it looked as if his lordship weer riled with the House o' Lords and fared fit tu ate it; but anybody could see that he didn't believe in what he say hisself, and the only thing why he talked so agin they Lords was jist tu make a cry at the election, and catch the votes o' the working min. He never mane tu weto the House o' Lords. Lord Roseberry fare tu me jist like this, that he's a werry pleasant speaker, and what he say look werry pretty and pleasant like, but theer baint no depth in't, jist the same. Yow onderstan, as some min wool plough a feld and make that look werry nice on the top, but don't go deep enow and lave all the owd docks and spear grass in the soil, so that fare tu me that in the feld o' politics his lordship don't plough deep enow. Now, Mr. Asquith he plough a wonderful sight deeper, but then he don't plough straight. Yow can't depend on what he say, for he say one thing and mane another, and I am told the folk in Fifeshire don't azactly believe all he say, for once he had confidence in carrying Home Rule and the

DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH,

but now he say he baint no confidence in doing anything ontil the House o' Lords is done away with. My notion of Mr. Asquith is that he's a werry clever sort of a gintleman as a lawyer, and can talk on both sides of a question, but prefers talking on the side that pays he best. Then comes Lord Tweedmouth, well, I don't think any great matters o' he; I don't reckon he can plough the leessest bit, he take as it were jist a set o' light harrers and skim over the feld o' politics. Well, it come tu this, we hev a very poor feeble Government tu depend on, and the sooner we can git a change the better.—Yars, SUSAN.

RUPTURE CURED without operation. All who wish to get rid of Rupture and trusses should send to Mr. S. J. Sherman, Hernia Specialist, 64, Chancery Lane, London, and 26, King Street, Manchester, for his Book post free 7d.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS:

AMUSING REVELATIONS BY A COOK.

MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, AND CARD PLAYING.

Revelations of revelry by the cook and her friends in the absence of her employers were disclosed before Mr. Plowden at Marlebone Police Court, on Tuesday, when Kate Talbot, of Kilburn Park Road, summoned Herbert Kilbey, living at Maiden Road, Kentish Town, on a certain charge. Kate has been a cook, and the defendant a stonemason. The girl having given evidence, was subjected to an amusing cross-examination by Mr. Freke Palmer, who defended.—How came you to know the defendant? Complainant: He was introduced to me as a lover, and a fine lover he turned out to be. (Laughter.) Didn't you use to give parties—music, singing, dancing, and card-playing in your master's drawing-room at Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, when the family were out of town?—Not parties. I used to have him and his companions occasionally. In your master's drawing-room?—Yes. But what about the man Perratt, Jack the Frenchman—(laughter)—the

BUTCHER'S ASSISTANT, AND THE SOLDIER?

The Complainant: What, a soldier? No.—Now when these social evenings or soirées were given who used to play the pianoforte for the dances and the accompaniments to the songs? You know you were the cook, and these festivities took place in the drawing-room. (Laughter.) Complainant (hesitatingly): Why, a young lady. Not a gentleman, you may be sure. (More laughter.) So you had music, dancing—no cards I understand you to say—and drink?—Mr. Plowman: That may raise the question of a license. (More laughter.) The Complainant: The only drink was that which the defendant brought in.—Mr. Palmer: Your master afterwards

FOUND OUT ALL ABOUT THIS,

did he not?—He did. The defendant, electing to give evidence on his own behalf, said he and a friend met the cook in Broadhurst Gardens. She said "her people" were out of town, and she asked him to come inside and spend the evening with her. He went in, and found some more of her friends there, and stayed the evening.—Mr. Palmer: Yes, and you all had an evening soirée in the drawing-room? The defendant (laughing): Oh, yes; we had music and dancing and singing and cards, and we all joined in and

HAD A JOLLY TIME OF IT,

I can assure you. We just enjoyed ourselves. (Loud laughter.) What happened that night was against my will.—Mr. Plowden: I never heard such a statement as that before. In giving his decision the magistrate said it seemed to be true "not one-half the world knew what the other half was doing." Certainly, if this cook's experience was common to her class it was pretty clear that many employers knew but very little of what was going on in their establishments when they were absent from home. This "fine lover," as the cook called him, as soon as he found disagreeable consequence was the result of his behavior, not only threw her over, but told a pack of lies in the witness box. The "fine lover's" conduct had been disgraceful and disreputable, and he would have to pay what he was summoned in respect of.

AGRICULTURE PAST AND PRESENT.

A RETROSPECT OF 33 YEARS.

INTERESTING SURVEY BY MR. CORRANCE.

Mr. F. S. Corrance, of Parham, was, as he has been for many years, one of the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Framlingham Farmers' Club. His remarks, which we reproduce, will be found more than ordinarily interesting to Mr. Corrance's many agricultural friends. He said: In thanking you for the more than compliment you have paid me, it is never a pleasant thing to speak a last word, or to do anything for the last time, still less to say good-bye to the old friends with whom we have passed many of our pleasantest hours of life. And yet that last task must be performed, that last word said. I do not think we should delay it until too late. How many warnings have not our wisest men given us against it! Old Homer speaks of

> Chiefs who no more in bloody fight engage,
> But wise with time, and narrative with age,
> A feeble race.

—Shakespeare tells us

> The veteran lags supurfluous on the stage,

—and old Dr. Johnson, in rejoinder to Boswell, who spoke of "a fine old man," said, "Sir, there never was a fine old man." I myself heard one of the great past masters, Lord Lyndhurst, use these words: "I should like, my Lords, to lay down the staff ere I sink into feeble, unreasoning, garrulous old age." It is not, indeed, ourselves who suffer most, but the club or the association into which we can no longer put the power of our middle age or

THE VIGOUR OF OUR YOUTH.

Two years ago I told you that the term was nearly run out, and to look for a successor whose qualifications better fitted him for this task. Therefore, though in sorrow, I must say good-bye to-night, not, indeed to the Club, but to the post I now hold. It is now thirty-three years since my tenure of this office commenced. At that time agriculture was in a prosperous state, slowly but (as it seemed) surely recovering from the great depression in 1848-9, when the era of Free Trade commenced. All the weaker had been swept away, and the gold finds and a war had taken place. Many thought the danger was passed, but I did not, and 1866 brought confirmation of the misgiving I felt. Free Trade brought disease into our ports and death among our herds and flocks, and in the name of Free Trade we were forbidden to keep it out. Some of you may remember the visit of Gamgee to our Club, though I think there is no one who went up with the deputation to the Minister now left. To me it was the beginning of a more active public life, for I became your member a little after this, and took my share in the stern battle against the fanatics of the Cobden Club. As its sequel, the Government tardily brought in a Bill, and Mr. Hunt also another (upon the lines of the Cattle Plague League) of a more stringent class. Now I bid you mark what took place. The Government requested Mr. Hunt to drop his Bill, promising to adopt his provisions in their Act. The League forsook Mr. Hunt to do so, and ultimately it was Mr. Hunt's Bill which was passed. I wish it had been so at a later date. The League laid down its arms, but to some of us who had taken the measure of these events and gained experience of the temper of our adversaries the necessity for organisation for defence was obvious enough; also we had felt our strength. Half a dozen of us, at the Salisbury Arms,

DREW A PROSPECTUS,

the first sheets of which I put into the hands of the Biddells and others at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Show at Bury St. Edmund's, but for its further development there was still some time to wait. In a year from that time the Central Chamber and its associated chambers had come into birth, and of these associated chambers ours in this Eastern Division was one of the most active and the first. Mr. Everett was our secretary at that date. Yes, gentlemen, the chambers were there, but we had to find them work, not only defensive, but so as to prepare ourselves for the next struggle which was pretty sure to take place. Competition was upon us with a vengeance—there was no longer any doubt of that. How was it to be met? Among the serious matters to be considered was the effect of taxation, coupled with the fall of price in agricultural produce. Taxes are paid in gold, and you need not be a bi-metallist or a financier to understand what is now taking place. Mr. Bruce, in an article in the Royal Agricultural Journal of this quarter, tells us that the local and general taxes on land have increased. Absolutely, that is, and in gold we pay more or the same amount. The price of our produce has fallen one-half, so that, measured by produce, the gold tax has doubled in amount. Do you think any industry could flourish under such conditions as this? Surely we may say with Longfellow, "It

FELL LIKE A FLAIL

on the garnered grain, and it smote it to the earth." Now, gentlemen, in 1871 we could not clearly see all this, but what we did see was enough, and as the chambers seemed a little slack we formed a second association for the reform of local taxation. Upon this issue a campaign was commenced which, without the sanction or support of either front bench, defeated a strong Government and forced its views upon an unwilling House. After a long and arduous contest that Government fell, with Mr. Gladstone, our most formidable but frankly open adversary, at its head. And now I am going to speak with great regret as to what followed, for it was this:—The head of the next Government, Mr. Disraeli, proposed to us to leave his Government to deal with the question, and in an hour of weakness our leaders gave their consent. Not your humble servant, who had seen what in the cattle plague business had taken place under Hunt, for it was done against my earnest protest. Somebody told me I was the Abitophel of the party, and you may remember what he did. When Abitophel saw his counsel was not taken, he went out and hanged himself. Well, I went out, but I have seen no absolute occasion to hang myself yet, though all I foresaw has taken place. Our cohesion and power were gone from that date, and local and general taxation is, as Mr. Bruce tells us, just where it was, in spite of some tinkering. The agricultural interest, where is it, in Parliament or without? I speak, gentlemen, with a sorrow I can scarcely express. How many of my old friends are not ruined and gone; how many farms and mansions shut up? And what is to become of this labouring class, whose occupation is gone? They are to form Parish Councils, we are told. Well, they shall have all the assistance I can give them myself, but I am afraid it is like the piper and his cow nevertheless—

> There was a piper had a cow,
> He had no food to give her,
> He played a stave upon his pipes,
> And bade the cow consider.
> The cow considered for a while,
> And thought the matter over,
> And said, "Plague take ye, windle straes,
> Give me a feed o' stover."

—There are plenty of pipers in these days, and very pretty tunes they play, but the cow will soon be dead in spite of them unless the clover be soon cut for her, I think. (Much laughter.) And, now, as regards the future of our good old Club. It is said that, as an institution, it does not fulfil any modern or useful requirements, that it is obsolete. That may be true in some respects. We cannot talk farming, and we may not talk politics. We are silenced, but do remember that among our functions was one which never can become either less urgent or less to be cultivated. I mean that goodwill between class and class, master and man, which can never become old-fashioned or obsolete.

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CURIOUS WILL CASE.

In the Probate Court on Thursday, the case was concluded in which Mr. Page, surgeon, of Solihull, propounded as sole beneficiary under the will of the late Mrs. Goode, of Shirley, while her three sisters submitted that the will was not duly executed. Two witnesses swore that Mrs. Goode could not write, but Dr. Robins, her former medical attendant, declared he had seen her writing. The President said Mr. Page's story was remarkable. After he had attended the deceased four days she made a will in his favour, representing there were no relations. The next day he knew otherwise, and in honour and in law his duty was to re-open the matter.—His Lordship pronounced against the will with costs.

THE LATE VICAR OF WHERSTEAD.

MEMORIAL GATE AT THE CHURCH.

The parishioners of Wherstead, on Saturday, paid a lasting tribute to the memory of their late vicar (the Rev. Barham Zincke), whose memory is still green in many of their minds, by placing a lych gate at the north-westerly entrance to the churchyard. The structure is in the form of a gabled span, with overhanging eaves. Over the entrance facing the roadway, the woodwork is carved in the twisted-leaf pattern, and dated "1894"; admission is gained through small gates in front; and the interior, enclosed with seats on either side and solid woodwork at the back, is carried up above the dado with open arcaded stud work, having traceried heads. The whole stands upon a sill of Portland stone, and is covered with Broseley tiles. Inside, upon the roof plate, there is the following inscription:—"In Memory of Foster Barham Zincke, Vicar and Historian of Wherstead. With his voice and with his pen he constantly laboured in the service of humanity." The gate was designed by Mr. J. S. Corder, and it was made by Mr. Friend, of Ipswich, to both of whom great credit is due. The opening ceremony on Saturday afternoon took place in weather so unpropitious that many persons were detained at home. Rain was falling in torrents when Lord John Hervey, who had engaged to make the

PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,

addressed a small assemblage of dripping spectators who stood outside. Amongst those present were Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., Canon and Mrs. Bulstrode, Rev. R. Nunns (vicar), Rev. C. R. Durrant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Kerrison, Mr. William Alexander, Rev. J. F. A. and Mrs. Hervey, Mr. H. F. Harwood, Mr. J. S. Corder, Mr. Henry Abbott (Debenham), Mrs. Douglas Tollemache, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Nunns, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pallant, Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe, and others.—Lord John Hervey, in formally handing over the gift to the church, observed that the building was a memorial to the late Rev. Foster Barham Zincke, who rendered invaluable service to the county and to this country, and who did much to place the business of the church and the business of the world on

COMMON GROUND.

He offered the building to the church of Wherstead with pleasure, and hoped it would prove acceptable to the family of the deceased's Vicar.—Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., also spoke and dwelt on the literary labours of the rev. gentleman to whom the memorial was raised.—The company then passed through the new gate to the church itself, where Divine service was held. Prayers were read by the vicar (Rev. R. Nunns); the Rev. C. R. Durrant read the lessons, while the Psalms and Canticles were chanted by the choir, Miss Pallant presiding at the organ.—The Rev. Canon Bulstrode delivered an eloquent address upon the character and life-work of the Rev. Barham Zincke, whom he described as Wherstead's great vicar. Living throughout a long period of years which had witnessed the greatest changes known in human history, Mr. Zincke played an important part, he said, on

THE BROAD STAGE OF LIFE.

Those who had known him personally loved him as a friend and admired him as a man. While he was something much more than Vicar of Wherstead, however, Wherstead was essentially his *pied de terre*. In that history of his, he had with wonderful skill, and as none but a highly-cultured man could do, made the parish tell its own story. Recalling the remembrances of many happy days spent in Mr. Zincke's company, Canon Bulstrode said that their departed friend would indeed have rejoiced had he lived to see the new impulse which was about to be given to the village life of England by the establishment of Parish Councils. To that end he laboured unceasingly. The lesson of his career was summed up in his own motto, inscribed over his grave in the churchyard—"*Beatus qui intelligit*," "Blessed is he who understands."

NOTES ON POLITICS.

In the papers of Manchester, the home of the United Kingdom Alliance, the annual report of the Alliance is regarded as an elaborate excuse or apology for the present Government, and they remark that the Alliance could not have been more completely partisan had Mr. Schnadhorst himself written the report. The feeling therefore is general that the Alliance is only a Radical organisation.

The correspondence now going on upon the subject of "The U.K.A. and Party Politics," is creating considerable interest, and the fact that several old subscribers have withdrawn their subscriptions is causing that Society much misgiving. One remarkable story is told of a Gladstonian candidate who was asked by a voter in the constituency he was wooing if he would vote for or against the Government Veto Bill, and replied that he had never read the Bill. The Chairman of the Gladstonian party in this constituency is a Vice-president of the Alliance.

In attempting to cheer the drooping spirits of their followers, the Council of the Alliance points out that 54 of their opponents in Parliament hold their seats with majorities under 300; now, it so happens that 67 of their own supporters held theirs by majorities under that figure; seven of these by under 50 votes, and 24 by majorities between 100 and 200. There is not much to be made out of such figures, but they are dangerous weapons to use when they can be thus turned against you.

From the annual accounts as submitted to the United Kingdom Alliance at their annual meeting, the subscriptions, donations, and legacies received during the year amounted to £11,520. This sum represents a considerable decrease of income from these sources as compared with previous annual returns. At the beginning of the financial year, the amount due to the treasurer was £527, but this adverse balance had increased to £675 at the end of the year just closed.

A new and specious argument emanating from Mr. Brunner, the Gladstonian member for Northwich, against the House of Lords is going the rounds of the Radical press, and we feel that although there are many who will see through the shallowness of the logic by which Mr. Brunner urges the suspension of the House of Lords, that there are some who not being particularly conerned to examine the facts may be deceived into subscribing to Mr. Brunner's faith. The argument for sweeping away the House of Lords is, as might be expected, based on figures. He says:—"What a farce was the position to-day! Here were 560 men—each of them 'the accident of an accident,' some of them with a descent of shame—who were equal to all the rest of her Majesty's subjects put together in regard to these matters which concerned their common life. There were in the United Kingdom 6 229,000 voters, and if they divided that figure by the 560 peers they found as the quotient that one peer was equal to 11,143 voters. Did they agree that each peer had foresight 11,000 times greater than their own, and that he exceeded them to that extent in intelligence, in patriotism, in love of his neighbours? Was there a man amongst them so unmanly, so craven, as to allow that any man, no matter what his origin might be, was equal to 11,000 men."

The announcement, so we are told by the local reporter, was greeted by loud shouts of "No." Slight thought being directed to this extraordinary argument of Mr. Brunner would at once stamp it as being unworthy of the man who uttered it. According to him no man has a right to legislate for an aggregation of people, and if we are to accept his argument seriously it means that he also objects to the principle of the House of Commons. Each member represents about 9,000 electors. "Why therefore should any elector be so craven as to allow one man to represent the views of himself or 8,999 other electors?" The thing is really too absurd to be worthy of further argument. We can only express surprise that Mr. Brunner and the Radical Press should advance such reasons for the abolition of the Upper Chamber. The whole question in dispute we think is that of election, and not how many people a member of either of the Chambers represents.

"When Liberal Governments come back to the country to give an account of their stewardship, they do so with many promises unfulfilled, because of the action of the House of Lords."—Lord Rosebery at Bradford, October 27th, 1894. Against this assertion let us put one plain statement of fact. When Mr. Gladstone left office in 1885 he left behind him an unfulfilled programme of no less than thiry-seven subjects of legislation, many of which he had described as of urgent importance. Here is the list:—*1, Local Government for England and Wales; 2, County Government for Ireland; *3, Reduction of National Expenditure; *4, Extension of Irish Land Purchase; *5, Conversion of the National Debt; *6, Local Government for London; *7, Relief of Local Taxation; *8, Intoxicating Liquors Licensing Laws; *9, Scottish Private Bill Legislation; *10, Improvement of the Education Acts; 11, Repeal of the Opium Tax in India; *12, Law of Local Loans; 13, Reform of the City Companies; *14, Abolition of the Silver Plate Duty; 15, Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention; *16, Settlement of the Suez Canal Question; 17, Reform of the London Corportion; 18, Law of Settlement and Entail; 19. Establishment of a Criminal Code; *20, Welsh Intermediate Education; *21, Police Pensions (England); *22, Police Organisations and Pensions (Scotland); *23, Scottish University Reform; *24, Indian Financial Reform; *25, Irish University Question; 26, Law of the Medical Profession; *27, Reorganisation of Revenue Departments; *28, Home Government of India, Reform of; 29, Law of Banking; *30, Improvement of the Currency; 31, Valuation of Property; *32, Establishment of Sixpenny Telegrams; 33, Establishment of Court of Criminal Appeal; 34, Public Payment of Election Expenses; 35, Commercial Treaty with France; *36, Law of Charities and Mortmain; *37, Vaccination Law. Can Lord Rosebery point to a single item in this programme, the performance of which was hindered by the action of the House of Lords? Not one! *These questions were subsequently dealt with under Lord Salisbury's Government.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
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DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

INTEMPERANCE OF A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

What was nominally a temperance meeting at Reading on Monday night was actually a very stormy gathering. The meeting was organised by the Central Association for stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. From the first it became apparent that the opposition party was stronger than the organising force, as the speakers advocating Sunday closing could not possibly get a hearing, interruptions being frequent. Eventually, however, the temperance party succeeded in moving a resolution in favour of Sunday closing of public-houses; but this was moved amidst a storm of hisses, whilst an amendment in favour of the existing order of things was greeted with loud cheering. On being put to the vote, the Mayor declared the amendment carried.

SOUTHWOLD TRADESMAN FINED

FOR CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

At the Police Court on Monday, John Snowden, a Southwold oil merchant, was summoned by Inspector Dewsbury, the local officer of the R.S.P.C.A., for cruelty to a horse at Lowestoft. Inspector Dewsbury saw defendant driving a chesnut pony, and noticing it went extremely lame he stopped it. He found it was quite unfit for work of any description, suffering as it was from bone spavin, bog spavin, and thickened tendons. Snowden said that Mr. Smith, veterinary surgeon at Wrentham, had seen the pony, and advised him to have it fired and turned out, but he could not afford to follow his advice. A fine of 15s., including costs, was inflicted.

PLAYING AGAINST TIME.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF ENDURANCE.

On Friday evening an extraordinary feat of endurance was commenced at the Aquarium. At four o'clock Herr Berg, a well-known German musician, commenced a 30 hours' performance on the piano, during which time he was to play continuously without any break, terminating his feat at ten o'clock on Saturday. A list of 400 compositions had been prepared, ranging from the severest classical studies to the lightest dance music, all of which were to be played from memory, a further part of the undertaking being that brilliancy of execution should be maintained throughout the entire recital. After midnight he was watched by a committee composed exclusively of representatives of newspapers, and there was no faltering at all in the performance. From time to time nourishment was administered to the pianist by his wife, and he chatted from time to time with members of the Committee in a lively manner without interfering in any way with his programme. After he had been playing about twelve hours, on being asked how he felt, he said there was a certain fatigue, but nothing that would stop him. Naturally he did not feel as fresh as when he began, but he did not intend to give way. When he started he was under the impression that a number of musical people were present, and he tried to perform to the best of his ability. Afterwards feeling a little tired he selected easier pieces and so kept himself at normal strength. In course of further conversation he said this was not his first attempt in this direction; but previously he had never done more than 24 hours. His first attempt was at Carlsbad, where he practised so much that he annoyed a neighbour. This neighbour, meeting him one day in a hotel, asked him how long he could play, and the result was a wager that he could not play for 24 hours without stopping. He accepted the bet, and won £40. Herr Berg finished his undertaking as expected.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT IPSWICH.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

FEROCIOUS ATTACK ON A GIRL.

A quiet coffee-house at the corner of Wolsey and Quadling Streets, Ipswich, was the scene on Saturday morning of a grim and terrible tragedy. The tavern has been kept by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rayner for two years, and during the whole of that time a labourer named George Jarrett, engaged at Grey Friars Foundry, lodged with them. He was thirty years of age, and believed to be a widower. He was a teetotaler, and was generally regarded as a very quiet, peaceable man. He shared a bedroom with another *employé* at the Foundry, Stephen Horn, the two having separate beds. Horn had noticed that during the last fortnight

A CHANGE HAD COME OVER HIS COMPANION,

but never for a moment had he any suspicion of anything serious being about to happen. His slumbers which he now recalls with a shudder would not have been so pleasant. On Friday night he was, however, particularly struck with Jarrett's manner. The man sat with his arms folded, and maintained a sullen silence. During the night he was restless. On Saturday morning Jarrett got up about a quarter to seven o'clock and went downstairs and cleaned the stove. He was doing this while Horn was getting his breakfast, but offered no remark. Horn did not see him again alive. Mrs. Rayner had for some days been rather uneasy on account of Jarrett's conduct, but did not anticipate any violence. On Saturday morning when her husband and the other lodgers had gone out, Jarrett came into the kitchen where she was making bread. To her astonishment he

DREW DOWN THE BLIND.

"What are you doing that for?" she exclaimed; "I cannot see to lay my bread." Jarrett made no answer, but caught hold of her by the skirt. She asked him what he was doing, but he still kept silence. He then let go her skirt and took hold of her left hand. Turning round she observed with horror that he had a rolling pin in his right hand. She screamed; he released her, and she darted out of the kitchen. In the passage was her eldest daughter Lily, who having heard the cry was coming to her aid. This girl is about eighteen years of age, and had assisted her mother in the management of the house. Mrs. Rayner ran into the house of a neighbour, and before she could realise what had happened she saw her daughter being carried into the hall. Blood was running from her head, and she said, "Oh, mother,

HE HAS KILLED ME."

Miss Nunn, the neighbour, who entered the house through the bar, states that she saw the girl Lily Rayner lying on her side at the foot of the stairs. Blood was flowing from the left side of her head, and when asked whether she had fallen down the stairs, she replied, "He struck me three or four times with this rolling pin." Miss Nunn believed that the rolling pin was in her hand, but was too excited to remember absolutely. Mr. Reid, a tailor, another neighbour, also rendered assistance, and doctors and the police were sent for. Police-constables Tricker and Brook arrived, and going into the Coffee Tavern, found the rolling pin at the foot of the stairs. The door of Jarrett's bedroom was shut. On opening it Tricker saw the deceased lying on the floor on his face. His right hand was over his head, which was lying under the bedstead; his left hand was partly under his body. The constable raised the head, and was satisfied that

THE MAN WAS QUITE DEAD.

His throat was cut almost from ear to ear, and a razor which was lying open under the body was wet with blood.—Mr. J. R. Staddon, surgeon, found the windpipe completely severed. He had no doubt that the injuries were self-inflicted and done with the razor held in the left hand. He afterwards examined Lily Rayner, who was suffering from a scalp wound four or five inches long. Blood was issuing from the left ear, and he was informed that she had been very sick. She was perfectly conscious, but he considered her condition so serious as to make it advisable that she should be nursed in the Hospital. With a neighbour he accompanied her there, and a further examination confirmed his belief that her skull was fractured.—On Saturday the Borough Coroner

OPENED THE INQUEST

on the body of Jarrett, when the above facts were very clearly proved. Mr. Staddon stated that he had never known a more determined suicide. Stephen Horn had not heard the deceased threaten to commit suicide. The deceased did not shave himself. The razor was kept by him for the purpose of cutting corns. Mrs. Rayner deposed that that morning her daughter told her that Jarrett had twice tried to insult her in several ways, but she had not mentioned it because she thought it would worry the witness. The inquiry was adjourned.

SUICIDE OR INSANITY? VERDICT OF SELF-MURDER.

The Borough Coroner resumed his inquiry into the death of Jarrett on Wednesday evening.—Sarah Peck, a married woman, living in Woodbridge Road, stated that the deceased was her brother, and that he was 30 years of age. When she last saw him on the 2nd July he seemed to be depressed in spirits and somewhat strange in his demeanour. He did not threaten to destroy himself, nor was there anything in his manner calculated to make her believe he was a dangerous person. The witness accounted for her brother's conduct by saying he suffered a great deal of trouble by the loss of his wife 11 years ago. Deceased's father was, however, mentally deranged before he died in the Infirmary.—A labourer named Saml. James Green, of Gibbons Street, informed the Jury that deceased appeared quite cheerful on Friday afternoon. The only noticeable feature of deceased's character was that he had a hasty temper.—The foreman of the mill fitting department at Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner's; Joseph Binns, gatekeeper at Messrs. Turner's Foundry, also gave evidence, the latter stating that deceased had informed him that he was in financial difficulties.—Mr. J. W. L. Dalby, senior house surgeon at the East Suffolk Hospital, spoke to the condition of the injured girl Lilly Rayner, whose condition, he said, was so critical that she was perfectly unable to appear. She had a

CUT ON HER HEAD THREE INCHES IN LENGTH,

a large bruise on the left temple, and up to the present there was reason to believe she had sustained serious injury to the base of the skull. The injuries were such as might have been caused by a rolling-pin.—The Coroner, in summing up, lucidly explained to the Jury the law relating to unsoundness of mind.—After the Jury had retired for some time, Henry Rayner, treasurer of the loan society of which deceased was secretary, arrived and made a communication to the Coroner.—The Jury were re-called, and Rayner was put into the witness-box. He said that since the last inquiry some of the loan books of the Society had been examined, with the result that from £3 to £5 was deficient.—The Coroner: Who had this money?—Witness: Deceased drew the money in other people's names, and hadn't paid it in.—The Coroner remarked that this evidence was important as bearing upon any

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY WHICH MIGHT AFFECT DECEASED'S MIND.

The Jury again retired, and after an hour and twenty-five minutes' deliberation, found a verdict to the effect that the deceased died by his own act, being at the time of sound mind.—The Coroner: You say the deceased feloniously, wilfully, of malice aforethought, did kill and murder himself?—The Foreman: We do, Sir.—A verdict of *felo-de-se* was accordingly entered.

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN A WORKHOUSE.

An inquest has been held at Shoreditch respecting the death of a female child of Elizabeth Cattenal, who had been an inmate of the workhouse for the last ten years. Late on Friday night she was discovered to be ill, and the medical officer ordered her to the infirmary. She was reluctant to go, but at last consented, if allowed to take a parcel with her, which she said contained books. Subsequently the parcel was opened by a nurse, and was found to contain the dead body of a child. When challenged Mrs. Cattenal admitted having given birth to the child on the previous night. Medical evidence was given that the child had lived, and the inquiry was adjourned.

LIVELY SCENES AT AN IPSWICH INN.

DISGRACEFUL SEQUEL TO DRUNKENNESS.

On Monday, before the Ipswich Borough Justices, Chas. Ratcliff, jeweller, High Street; John Riches, Water Lily, St. Helen's; and Edward Woods, 284, Spring Road, were charged with assaulting William Bunting, the landlord of the Bull's Head Inn, on October 24th.—Mr. John Mills appeared for the defendants Ratcliff and Riches, and Mr. E. P. Ridley for Woods.—Mr. Marshall prosecuted on behalf of Bunting, who said that between half-past four and five on the afternoon of the 24th inst. he left his bar to go into the parlour, leaving his wife and servant, Lucy Payne, in charge. After he had been absent a few minutes his wife came to him and told him that three men had entered and were about to toss for drinks, and witness immediately went into the bar, where he saw the three defendants. One of them took something off the counter and they asked to be served, Woods being served with a glass of ale, but the others were refused the gin they asked for, they being in his opinion the worse for drink. Riches called witness a "—— fool," and when remonstrated with and advised to leave, Ratcliff and Riches followed prosecutor into a passage, and without any provocation "up-ended" him, throwing him heavily to the ground. Woods

HELD THE DOOR WHILE THE OTHERS KICKED HIM,

prosecutor lying on his back at the time. He called for help, and his wife endeavoured to come to his assistance by another door, which opened into the passage, but Ratcliff at once went up to her and pinned her against the wall. The other defendant knelt on prosecutor and hit him about the face and body. Witness, as a last resource, called that his Newfoundland dog might be let loose, when Woods shut the door, and thus frustrated the movement. Witness then shouted that the servant girl should go for the police, and prosecutor was then allowed to get up. Woods was sober and the other two were drunk.—Lucy Payne, the servant girl; William Pittock, labourer, of Capel; and Fredk. Bradbrook, labourer, having given evidence in corroboration, the Magistrates dismissed the case against Woods. Ratcliff and Riches they found guilty, and in fining them 40s., including costs, or a month's imprisonment each, the Chairman said he feared there had been a great deal of perjury committed.—Ratcliff, Riches, and Woods were then placed in the dock and charged with an assault upon Mrs. Chas Bunting.—The Bench dismissed the charges against Riches and Woods, and the found Ratcliff guilty, and fined him 20s., including costs, or 14 days.—William Bunting was then charged with assaulting John Riches. The latter's story was to the effect that after Bunting and he had gone into the passage on the invitation of the landlord, who threatened to give him a "—— good hiding," Bunting closed the door and struck him on the head and "grappled him down the face," while they were both on the ground. Charles Ratcliff corroborated. He saw Riches and Bunting leave to go into the passage together, and afterwards heard Riches call out for the door to be opened, and Bunting shout,

"LOOSE THE DOG."

The case was dismissed.—Charles Ratcliff and John Riches were further charged with being drunk and disorderly and refusing to quit the Bull's Head.—This charge was also dismissed.

THE MYSTERIES OF BULLET CATCHING.

PROFESSOR HERMANN EXPLAINS.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Professor Hermann has been taking the public of America into his confidence as to how "bullet catching" feats are managed. He said:—Now, the idea of being fired at with powder and ball is by no means original with me, nor is it new. To the manner of its execution only do I lay the claim of originality. So marvellous was the announcement that a performer would allow himself to be fired at with powder and ball that the French Government employed Robert Houdin to go to North Africa and convince the Arabic chiefs that the Frenchman was a very superior individual. His mission was to strike terror into the hearts of the Arabs by showing them that a Frenchman might at will render himself bullet proof, and it is recorded that Robert Houdin took a pair of duelling pistols and loaded them with powder furnished by the Arab chiefs, and with leaden bullets marked by them he received the fire of these pistols without sustaining the slightest injury. After bullets previously marked had been loaded into pistols furnished by the Arabian chief and well rammed home, the chief fired point blank the length of a dining-room table at the magician. He smilingly caught it between his teeth and returned it to the Arab to the great astonishment of all present. Then Houdin picked up the remaining pistol on the table, and with the remark, "Your aim is not so deadly as mine," he fired against the white wall of the room and caused a spot of blood to appear exactly where the bullet struck.

WAX BULLETS.

This feat was performed in this manner:—The pistols were of large calibre, and Houdin had prepared himself for the trick by running melted wax into the bullet mould, allowing it to remain long enough to partly cool, the mould was inverted and the hot wax was allowed to run out, leaving a thin shell the shape and size of an ordinary pistol bullet. The hole where the hot wax escaped was sealed up and the whole bullet thus created was blackened with lamp black, so that it resembled a regular leaden bullet. Then the performer took another whole wax bullet with a little thicker shell than the first one and filled it with bullock's blood, which was sealed in and the bullet discoloured. On the night of a performance, which was at the close of a dinner, he took the two leaden bullets handed him by the chief, examined the pistols, saw that they were empty, and in their presence put in the two charges of powder; then he caused the bullets to be marked and returned to him. He dexterously palmed the leaden bullets and substituted those made of wax, the one that was to be fired at him was dropped into the barrel of the pistol and the wad over it was rammed down sufficiently hard to reduce the wax to powder, which was harmless the length of the long dining-room table. He then took the one containing the blood and fired it at the white wall, he having been careful not to break it by ramming it too hard. The effect on the Arabs was indescribable, and there is no doubt that Houdin's trip to the north of Africa resulted, as he intended, for the benefit of the French Government.

A FALSE BARREL.

Another way of performing the shooting trick is by having the pistol or gun made so that the tube that connects with the powder pin, if it be a flint lock, or with the cap if it be a percussion lock, instead of running into the breech of the barrel proper, runs down into the tube that contains the ramrod. Then the committee is called upon to mark the bullet, load the piece and fire at the performer. Now, the false barrel or ramrod tube has been previously loaded with a strong charge of powder and wad only, the ramrod is laid aside, the piece speaks as loudly as though the charge were fired from the regular barrel, while no part of the barrel proper is charged with powder and the leaden bullet remains undisturbed, the one marked by the committee, having been palmed by the performer, is presented, and the thing is done. Still another way of performing the trick is by having the ramrod with a clamp inside a hole cut at the end, so that when the bullet is dropped into the barrel of the piece and rammed down the ramrod clutches it firmly, and the harder the charge is rammed the more firmly the bullet is fixed in the end of the ramrod, and both are drawn and laid aside together, leaving nothing but the blank charge to fire at the performer.

WITH BREECH LOADERS.

Of course these explanations are given of the manner in which the trick is performed with the old-fashioned muzzle-loading weapons, and the only explanation I can give of the way in which it is done with breech loading guns and metallic cartridges furnished by the United States Government is to take the regular Springfield rifle, the regulation ammunition, tell the soldiers to aim straight and fire together, and do the trick the same as it was done at the Metropolitan Opera House before over 5,000 people. Consistency is a jewel, and I would not be consistent did I not retire behind the curtain of mystery when it comes to an explanation of the manner in which the thing can possibly be done with breech-loading weapons. The successful magician of to-day necessarily surrounds himself and his performances with as thick a veil of mystery as did the Magi of the Persians, early in the history of the human race, but he need not be hypocritical enough to claim the supernatural or to boast of the assistance of anything beyond his own dexterity, provided he carries out faithfully his promise to the public and gives entertainment that does not interfere with the religious or political sentiments of the people he is attempting to entertain. The Magi of old claimed to have the assistance of good or evil spirits, and some of them boasted of being able to leave this world of man and take long or short journeys in spirit land, and to come back possessing many truths valuable to themselves, without explaining how or why, as their audiences were content to accept these bald statements. I neither claim nor deny aid from any source, but the reader must admit a certain amount of frankness in my statements by the repeated use of the word trick.

SUNSET ON PLYMOUTH HOE.

The golden day sinks redly to its rest,
Sinks to its crimson rest with glowing thoughts,
With thoughts of England's glory and her Dead.

A radiant pathway broadens to the West,
The Happy West where Raleigh sailed and won,
Won golden prizes and discoveries rare.

A blush responsive warms the tender South,
The sunny South where Drake and Grenville fought,
Fought and prevailed o'er argosies' dread might.

And here, beneath a still more "glorious" Reign,
A Reign of Peace for war, of calm for strife,
We pause, and gaze upon the prospect wide.

The sunset glory lights our faces up,
A warmer glow kindles our happy hearts,
Our hearts aflame with England's mightiest deeds!

A.F.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

SINGULAR REVELATIONS AT LIVERPOOL.

MANY IRREGULAR MARRIAGES DUE TO CLERICAL ERRORS.

At Liverpool Diocesan Conference, the Rev. J. Wakeford brought forward a resolution declaring that the frequency of irregular marriages in Liverpool demanded the attention of the Church. From information which had come to his hand, he said, there was no doubt most serious irregularities had occurred. At one church in a register containing 500 entries there were no fewer than 924 serious errors; some were errors that invalidated the marriage in law. More uniformity and publicity were required in regard to marriages.—The Rev. J. Bell-Cox seconded.—The Rev. Canon Rycroft said a serious indictment had been made against the clergy, and they should have proofs of its truth. He did not think such irregularities were possible now when copies of the register had to be sent periodically to Somerset House.—The Rev. J. Wakeford said that if the statements were challenged he would demand a committee to inquire into the matter.—The Bishop said he had never before heard anyone demanding anything from his bishop. He could not think of granting a committee before consulting with his chancellor.—The resolution was afterwards adopted.

SINGULAR NORFOLK WILL CASE.

DEPRIVING A HUSBAND OF A WIFE'S LEGACY.

In the Probate Division on Tuesday morning, Mr Justice Bruce had before him the case of White and another *v.* Fellowes, in which the testamentary disposition of the late Mrs. de Roubique Clarke, of Wymondham, Norfolk, was in dispute. The plaintiffs as executors propounded the last will and six codicils of the testatrix, who died on February 11th, 1894, leaving a considerable amount of property; four nieces receiving legacies of £10,000 each under the will, which bore the date of October 2nd, 1872. The first four codicils were not in dispute, but the last two were alleged to have been made when the testatrix was not of sound mind and did not know or approve of the contents. According to Sir E. Clarke, who appeared with Mr. Bayford, Q.C., and Mr. Barnard for the plaintiffs, the testatrix was desirous that no part of her money should go to the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Fellowes, who had married one of her nieces. This lady, who had been left £10,000 under the will, died in April, 1873, and the testatrix was then desirous to cancel the amount which she had left her. Accordingly codicils were made depriving Mr. Fellowes of any benefit of the testatrix's money; hence the action. Mr. Bargrave Deane appeared for the defendant. After hearing the evidence, his lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs, and pronounced for the will and codicil.

A KIRKLEY INFANT'S SHOCKING DEATH.

Mr. Coroner Chaston, on Tuesday, held an inquiry at the Lion Hotel, Kirkley, into the death of Florence May Crowe, the infant daughter of Wm. James Crowe, a smacksman living at Ontario Road, Kirkley. It appeared from the evidence of the mother that the child, aged four months, was, on Saturday night, left in a cradle in charge of a girl named Minnie Jeffery, aged 14, and a child named Nellie Smith, aged six. A paraffin lamp stood on the table. She ran into a neighbour's house to ask if her husband had come in from sea, and had scarcely got into the room when Minnie Jeffery kicked at the door, and in consequence of what the child said she at once ran home, and there found that the cradle in which deceased lay was on fire. She took the child out, and carried it to the house of a neighbour living two doors off. The baby was wrapped in a night-dress, and the shawl in which she was enveloped was only slightly burned. A doctor was sent for, but death took place at ten o'clock on Sunday night.—Minnie Jeffery said on Mrs. Crowe leaving the house she went from the room to the kitchen, and while there

SHE HEARD A SCREAM.

On running into the living-room she found the table overturned, the lamp in the cradle, and the deceased burning. The lamp was broken. She could gave no explanation of how the table was upset, but believed the other child accidentally overturned it when trying to reach something for the baby. Dr. H. M. Evans deposed to finding extensive burns about the head, face, arms, and hands, while there were also slight burns about the baby's body. Death was due to shock.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE LATE LADY CUNLIFFE OWEN.

On Saturday the interment of the mortal remains of the late Lady Cunliffe Owen, relict of Sir Hugh Philip Cunliffe Owen, took place, a large number of people attending as a mark of respect and esteem towards one who had been associated with Lowestoft for so many years. Leaving the residence of the deceased, 13, Kirkley Cliff, at about half-past two, the hearse and carriages proceeded to Kirkley Church, where they were met at the entrance to the churchyard by the rector (Rev. C. Tregenna). As the funeral procession entered the church the choir sang "The strife is o'er, the battle's done," the same hymn as that sung at the funeral of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen. The mourners were Mr. Hugh Cunliffe Owen, Miss Gwendoline Owen, Miss V. Cunliffe Owen, Major Malet, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Owen, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wills, and Captain Von Roeder. The committal part of the service was performed by the Rector, the coffin, which was of polished pitch pine with brass furniture, being lowered into the same grave as that containing the remains of the deceased's departed husband. The plate on the coffin bore the following inscription—"Jenny Cunliffe Owen, died Oct. 24, 1894. R.I.P." Wreaths were sent by Mrs. Cunliffe Owen's children, Miss Cubitt, Mrs. Willington, Major and Mrs. Wyndham Malet, servants at Barley Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Hopkinson and children, Mrs. Binns, Rev. and Mrs. Holmes and the Misses Holmes, Mrs. Philip Gooch, Sir Thomas and Lady Lucas, Mrs. Stuart Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cook, Misses Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. H. Melville Wills, Mrs. Allan Hartnell, the Mayor of Lowestoft and Mrs. A. G. Notley, Mr. and the Misses Redgrave, Capt. Von Roeder, Mr. E. Kerrison Harvey, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Redgrave, Mrs. Edward Woolaston, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Owen, Mrs. Charrington, Mr. H. O. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Cunliffe Owen, Mrs. Wickers, Mr. and Mrs. Purdon Clarke, Mrs. Thomas Rodgers, Mr. Saltmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ernest Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wills, Mrs. Moull, Professor and Mrs. Pauer, Lady Humphrey, and Lowestoft Nursing Association.

MARKETS.

Bungay Corn, Thursday.—There was but a thin attendance at market to-day. Wheat changed hands at from 19s. to 22s. for milling qualities. Malting barley ruled cheaper; grinding barley and other feeding stuffs were transferred at much the same prices.

Ipswich Corn, Tuesday.—Wheat moderate supply, trade firm, and prices very irregular, with holders asking comparatively high prices. To do business, reds were worth 19s. to 21s, and whites 20s. to 24s. per qr. Barley in steady demand for fine, bright parcels, with more offering, at 28s. to 36s.; ordinary sorts were again very slow of sale, at 16s. to 24s. per qr. Maize and grinding barleys dearer. Lentils steady; Egyptian at 20s. 6d. to 21s. Indian at 19s. 6d. to 20s. per 504 lbs. Oats firm. Feeding stuffs slow.

Ipswich Cattle, Tuesday.—The supply of stock generally was up to the average, but there was a shortness of buyers, and prices were not quite so well maintained, being more especially noticeable in the pork trade, the demand for the same being very slack, many of the largest buyers being conspicuous by their absence. Total animals penned, exclusive of sale yards:—419 fat and store cattle, 729 sheep, 715 swine, 28 horses.—At Messrs. Spurling and Sons' sale yard there was a fair supply of all descriptions of stock on offer, including some saleable stall-fed beasts from Mr. W. Long and Mr. Woodward, which made up to £24 5s. Mr. Gowing again sent a good consignment of large grass-fed cattle, which made up to £22. Competition for the best qualities stall-fed was keen, and prices against the buyer. In the sheep pens the quality of mutton shown was very choice, but trade must be written, if anything, a trifle easier. Good shearlings from Mr. E. Cooper made 63s., Mr. S. Dawson 62s., Mr. W. H. Allen 60s. 6d., Mr. Snell 60s. Hoggets from Mr. J. Symonds up to 55s., and from Mr. Richardson 52s. 6d. A heavy supply of pork, which proved to be rather in excess of the demand, and consequently there was a fall in prices from those of this day week. Numbers panned—79 fat beasts, 203 fat sheep, 261 swine.—Mr. Alfred Preston sold by auction on the Cattle Market 202 half-bred hoggets, the property of Mr. F. T. W. Burch, of Winston, which made from 49s. 6d. to 40s. 6d., average 43s. 9d.; he also sold 100 half-bred hoggets from Mr. J. J. Hatten, of Boyton Hall, Stowmarket, which averaged 33s.

Saxmundham Corn, Wednesday.—A little better trade for wheats in good condition. Barleys hardly so good as last week. Feeding stuffs firm.

Bury Cattle, Wednesday.—In the general market there was a moderate supply of store beasts, including many young Irish cattle. The supply, however, was decidedly in excess of the demand, and as the result prices had a drooping tendency. Short supply of sheep, for which trade was of a sluggish character.

Bury Corn, Wednesday.—Small supply of wheats, which maintained a firmer tone; for anything dry an advance of 6d. to 1s. per qr. on the week was obtainable. The general condition, however, was decidedly poor, and little change marked the prices. Barleys showed the effects of the last week's wet weather, and merchants reported a paucity of parcels in at all an average condition. The market was consequently weaker for this class, and less money had to be taken in many cases. Fine samples sold readily at full prices.

Stowmarket Corn, Thursday.—Wheat in small supply with a steady trade at last week's prices, reds 19s. to 20s., whites 19s. to 22s. per qr. Barley, not much fine grain on the market, good supply of ordinary samples with a slow demand for them at 18s. to 28s. per qr. Feeding corns dearer.

Woodbridge Corn, Thursday.—We get rather variable weather for thrashing and condition of corn. Wheat a very small supply, and slow trade at late prices; more barley offering, with a steady demand for finest quality at fully late rates; other descriptions rather a heavy trade. Wheat, white, 22s. to 23s.; red, 20s. to 22s. Barley, superior, 32s. to 37s.; seconds, 24s. to 31s. per qr.

London Agricultural Seed Trade, Wednesday.—Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, seed merchants, of Great Maze Pond, Borough, London, S.E., describe to-day's market bare of buyers. Clover seeds, generally, show no important change. The remarkably low rates current for alsyke attract increasing attention to the article. For winter tares there is a diminishing inquiry. Seed rye is also neglected; rye-grasses are drooping; the sale for bird seeds is small; haricots are strong at the late rise; blue peas keep steady; new English mustard and rapeseed continue exceedingly cheap; higher prices are asked for scarlet runner beans; linseed is dull; fine French buckwheat can now be bought on very tempting terms.

HUDSON'S SOAP HUDSON'S. Nothing produces such perfect sweetness and cleanliness as Hudson's Soap. A Fine Powder—in Packets.

AGRICULTURE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE IN THE FUTURE?

STRENGTH AND HOPE OF THE CORN-GROWING DISTRICTS.

VALUE OF AN EXTENDED PARCELS POST SYSTEM.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

What is to be done in the future is still the topic of the hour in local agricultural circles. It is a problem not very easy of solution. The scenes which are to be witnessed on the principal corn markets in Suffolk every market day tell a tale of anxiety, the difficulty experienced being even in getting a bid for the produce, while, when there is a bid the price is ruinously low. Wheat seems to be out of the running. The competition from the wheat-growing countries of the world is so severe that farmers in the corn-growing district of East Anglia at any rate seem to have lost all hope of any decided or lasting improvement in the prices. It is to the barleys they have been taught too late to look with more confident hope, but even this last harbour of refuge seems to be closed. The fickle character of the season is, of course, to a great extent responsible, but not altogether.

FOREIGN COMPETITION

is edging itself in in this respect apparently as effectually as it has done in so many other cases. Am I justified in saying that it "is being" edged in? I might go much further and say that something beyond the thin end of the wedge has been experienced. Foreign barley may be had at a price which rather frightens one having anything like an acquaintance with the prices for English produce which used to be realised within a period represented by a good deal less than a quarter of a century. "Yes, barley 'of a sort'"! I think I hear some say. In matters of this kind it is as well to face facts, and if the foreign barley is "of a sort," modern machinery has been adapted to convert it into most, if not all, the purposes to which English barley can be applied. What is to be done in these altered circumstances? In answering this question it is as well to consider what is happening every week on the markets. The good samples are a ready sale, but the "ordinary" can hardly be given away. There is just one respect in which English barley holds the sway, and that is the matter of quality. That quality in barley is everything is abundantly evidenced by the keen competition which is constantly being witnessed amongst the great brewing firms to secure the best samples. The reason is not far to seek. Good beer will ever hold its own in the beer-loving districts, and the competition for choice samples of barley is likely to increase rather than decrease. Thus while wheat may be considered from past experience to be altogether out of the reckoning, greater attention may, to present appearances, be given to barley in procuring in the first instance the best seed, and then devoting the utmost care and skill in the production of the best sample that can be grown. This is evidently the direction in which the

STRENGTH AND HOPE OF THE CORN-GROWING DISTRICTS

lay. All this is, however, self-evident to the practical agriculturist. The low price of wheat is having its effects in parts of the globe other than our own. "That a great reduction in the world's wheat area" (says the *Standard* agricultural correspondent) "is now taking place can hardly be doubted. Reports from Eastern and Western Europe alike are to the effect that, in consequence of the extreme lowness of prices, the sowing of that grain is on a diminished scale, and a like contraction has been noticed in the United States. Such a result could not long be delayed, and it is well that it has occurred promptly, for no one, unless it be the baker, is really benefited by the sale of wheat at about half the cost of its production, and if ever so many people reaped an advantage, it is not desirable that they should thrive on the ruin of producers." In view of the present condition of things, and the

ABSENCE OF ALL PROSPECTS OF AN IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT

the lot of the labourer seems likely to be a very hard one in the coming winter, particularly if it should be a severe one. This is a state of things which is to be lamented all round. Is it not a fact that many an employer is in the position of wanting men, and of having at the same time to make free and full confession of his utter inability to find money with which to pay them for honest work, and work, too, that must be done if the farm is to escape anything like shipwreck? I will ask another question. Is it not a fact that some of the men have not yet got all their harvest money? The state of things all round is enough to make one at all familiar with better days sit down and weep. The wages of good men will have to be—in some cases have been—reduced to a point of which the masters, as well as the men, may well be ashamed; but what is to be done? It is easier to ask the question than to answer it. One result must be the sending of more good, strong men into the towns—a double evil—

INCREASING THE COMPETITION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

in towns, and depriving the land of the labour of which it stands so badly in need. Something must be done, and the Conference recently held at the Holborn Town Hall had the merit at least of being timely. As has since been pointed out, it consisted mainly in the statements of experience in providing work for the unemployed on the land. "To be of much use," says the authority I have already quoted, "the papers should be printed and published in collected form. But the papers were read from manuscript, no arrangement having been made for printing them. It is of some importance to learn from varied experience at what cost men out of work can be employed on the land until they can obtain regular work on their own account. No labour colony, it appears, has yet been made entirely self-supporting; nor is it likely that one will be made so while agriculture remains in a depressed condition. The classes in connection with the technical instruction scheme are making another start for the winter session. Large sums of money are being expended in this direction throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that good fruit may result as years go by. The total sum expended during 1892-3 was close upon £530,000, the sum allocated to them for 1893-4 was £696,328. The return which has just been made by local authorities of the counties and boroughs of Great Britain to the Department of Science and Art are, to say the least, very suggestive. A study of the figures showing how the money has been applied in various districts in the country will not be without its lessons. In Scotland, for instance, which was far behind the rest of Great Britain in 1892-3, 23 out of 33 County Councils are applying the

FUNDS TO TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

and seven are thus using portions of the money; but only 21 of the burghs out of 194 are devoting the whole of the residue to the purpose named, and no more than 50 a part of it, while 122 are applying the whole to the relief of the rates. So far as one is able to gather the subjects which have been selected in various districts are likely to be useful so far as residents in country districts are concerned. They include agriculture, horticulture, and dairy work, while in a few such kinds of skilled work as thatching, hedging, ploughing, and sheep-shearing are also included. The sciences related to agriculture, too, are taught, in most cases, with the rest of the subjects comprised in the Directory of the Science and Art Department. I am glad to see that an effort is being made to extend the parcel post system. It has often been a question in my mind as to how far even the present opportunities have been taken advantage of by smaller farmers and others having dairy and other produce of the land to dispose of in small quantities. If the millions of consumers in London and other large centres could be brought into more direct communication with the producer, the benefits would undoubtedly be enormous and mutual. If the parcel post system were extended, or if, in other words, the charges for postage could be somewhat modified, a host of things—such as rabbits, fowls, eggs, butter, cheese—could be sent

THROUGH THE POST DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

who would be certain of having his consignments sweet and clean. A syndicate of Suffolk farmers might, perhaps, do worse than employ travellers to obtain customers in London and other busy commercial centres, to whom weekly consignments could be made through the post. If the charges for parcels are at present somewhat higher than they need be, there can be no complaint on the score of punctual and accurate delivery. Now that the *Times* has opened its columns to the discussion of the subject, something satisfactory may possibly be the outcome. The awards of the juries of the Antwerp exhibition have been completed, and we notice that Messrs. Sutton and Sons, the Royal seedsmen, Reading, have received two diplomas d'honneur, one for agricultural seeds and the other for horticultural seeds, these being the only awards to any English seed house.

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KNOWN as REV. JOSEPH HOLMES' Mexican Prescription, is the only guaranteed Remedy for all those who suffer from the errors of youth, nervous weakness, exhausted vitality, kidney, bladder, gravel, prostrate and kindred complaints, and has stood the test for twenty years. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Jos. Holmes' Remedy Co., Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, and get full particulars of this great Remedy free of charge.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY NOTES.

A LOSS TO EYE BRETHREN.

VISCOUNT CHELSEA ON THE POOR LAW.

A JUBILEE AT BUNGAY.

Not in Eye district alone, but outside a much wider area will the loss be felt of Bro. Richard Flowerdew, of Eye, whose death appears in another column of this issue of the *Journal*. For many years Bro. Flowerdew discharged the exacting duties of secretary to the "Hand of Friendship" lodge of Oddfellows, and to court "Pride of the Forest," A.O.F. Although a busy man at all periods of his life, the late Bro. Flowerdew undertook no duty without first determining that he would do it with all his might. Punctuality, diligence and accuracy were leading traits in his character, and in this respect he was a pattern lodge secretary as well as a good citizen. The loss which friendly society effort has sustained will not readily be repaired.

Oddfellowship in West Suffolk is like that in the eastern portion of the county, a plant of strong growth; as was fully demonstrated at the 54th anniversary dinner of the "Social Design" Lodge, held at Bury St. Edmund's—an event characterised by the heartiest enthusiasm. Viscount Chelsea was one of the principal speakers at this gathering, and as "The Borough Member" responded to the toast of his health. Manchester Unity Oddfellows as a rule rigidly oppose the introduction of politics into their Lodge meetings, and this wholesome rule was observed at the festive gathering under notice, the brethren freely endorsing their Member's observation that while party politics might run very high, there was no reason why those who differed on the burning political questions of the day should not be the best of friends in social life.

But his lordship went on to speak of a subject which friendly societies, and the Manchester Unity in particular—on account of the part it played in regard to the matter some years ago—watch with lynx-like vigils, viz., our poor law system. The present poor law, observed Viscount Chelsea, was better than that which preceded it, but there was still room for improvement. But this passive allusion to the contentious question was not all the worthy M.P. said. He followed it up by remarking that he could not support any measure calculated to injure friendly societies, which were never so popular as at the present time, and which proved instrumental in doing such an enormous amount of good. This declaration will meet with a cordial "hear, hear" from thousands of Oddfellows throughout the country, showing, as it does, that the one who uttered the words realises the value of social rather than party legislation.

Viscount Chelsea having warmly endorsed the proposal to welcome to Bury St. Edmund's Bro. W. Orford White, J.P., of Ipswich, the future Grand Master of the Unity, P.G. Bro. S. Catling submitted the toast of the Lodge officers, mentioning amid applause that the "Social Design" boasted 586 members, with a total worth of nearly £8,000, the greater portion of which capital was securely invested. N.G. Bro. H. Bonner assured the company as to the security of the investments; while the worthy scribe of the Lodge (Bro. G. Thompson) clenched the previous speakers' remarks by stating that the Lodge capital yielded 4½ per cent. interest. Many property owners and landowners we have heard of in Suffolk may well sigh for a similar return from their investments.

The next toast—certainly not the least of the evening—was that of the "Social Design Juvenile Lodge," which Bro. F. C. Pashler ably proposed. P.G. Bro. F. W. Pettit suitably acknowledged the toast, and pointed to the gratifying success of the juvenile branch. There was, he said, not a single member on the sick list, while the finances showed the highly satisfactory balance on the right side of £176 16s. 8½d. "The Chairman" (Mr. A. J. Hooper, Mayor of Bury) was proposed in felicitous terms by Bro. C. Oliver, who suggested that his Worship might occupy the Mayoral chair for another year; but Mr. Hooper was not to be "drawn," even over the hospitable board of the "Social Design" Oddfellows, and he caused some little diversion by nominating Bro. Oliver as a worthy successor. Bro. Oliver, however, was not mayorally inclined, and the remainder of a most enjoyable evening was whiled away in songs by various brethren.

Friendly society members will doubtless derive some little amusement from the following extracts from a contemporary writer descriptive of a London demonstration, which must be the only apology for their insertion:—"There was a great show of elaborate and ornate banners in the Park. Every trade society or temperance society brought its own particular banner along. There were the Clapham United Water Spouters' Society, and the United Order of Cats' Meat Purveyors, and many more which I could not recognise, because they were only represented on their banners by mystic initials. I suppose all the world might be expected to know what the letters 'R.U.O.J.P.K.' are intended to represent, but I give you my word that I didn't. Leaning against the railings I found a gentleman whom I once knew as an artist. He had taken advantage of this occasion to come and inspect his work—just as a painter of pictures might look with pleasure on a collection of his own works arranged in what is known as a 'one-man show.'

"'No,' said the banner-painter. 'It isn't often I have the chance of seeing so much of my work brought together at one time. And yet I believe I myself designed and painted every banner you see here to-day. The firm that employs me has almost a monopoly of this work. It is a profitable business, too. A good banner will cost £18 to £30, while a really excellent and ornate one, with plenty of gilding, might even run up to £50. How is painting on silk done? Oh, with ordinary oil colours. The silk is first tightly stretched and sized, and then a coating of a special material is laid on as the ground to receive the colours. The composition of this material is a secret, but I may say that indiarubber is one of the chief of the component parts. When this second coating is dry, the design is sketched in, and the colours are laid on. The societies choose their own mottoes, and five cases out of six the selected motto will either be 'Unity is Strength,' or 'United We Stand, Divided We Fall.' Banners for temperance societies have usually more wording and come rather dearer, but we can turn out a good 'Blood and Fire' Salvation Army banner at a cheap rate."

The Debenham Foresters of Court "Star of Suffolk," to whom we referred last week, on Sunday visited St. Mary's Church. The adult and juvenile members met at their Court-room at two o'clock, and a procession was marshalled by the Chief Ranger (Bro. E. W. List), headed by the Past Chief Rangers of the Court and the Debenham brass band, under the leadership of Bro. W. Whitmore. They proceeded to St. Mary's Church, where the vicar (Bro. W. A. Duke) conducted the service and preached an excellent sermon. Mrs. Duke presided at the organ, and accompanied by Miss Duke on the violin, played a sacred melody as an opening voluntary. Special psalm and the "Nunc Dimittis" were well rendered by the choir, the service being hearty throughout. As a concluding voluntary, Mrs. and Miss Duke played one of *Scotson Clarke's* marches. After the service the processionists re-formed and paraded through the town. There were about 120 in the procession, but considerably more than that number at the service.

A jubilee banquet at Bungay Oddfellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, was attended by about 94 members and friends, who met to celebrate the jubilee of the "Social Design" Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U. Mr. R. C. Mann, J.P., presided, and he was supported by P.G.M. H. Flowers, C.S. of the Norwich District; Prov. G.M. J. T. Harvey, Mr. F. H. Tetley (surgeon), Revs. J. A. Fletcher, W. Boyce and A. E. Booker-Hill, Mr. H. J. Hartcup, Mr. J. J. Reynolds and C. Minns, P.P.G.M., R. W. Packer, Bro. F. Adkin (one of the founders); N.G. Frank Debenham occupied the vice-chair. Mr. Thomas Feltham representing Court "Foresters' Pride." The Bungay string band, under Mr. C. Smith, was also present. —The Rev. J. A. Fletcher congratulated the Lodge on reaching the age of 50 years, and hoped it would continue to prosper. Mr. Boyce knew that the clergy took considerable interest in the work of societies of this kind. Mr. Booker-Hill said he was a member, but had not obtained the medical certificate. He had three sons full members, and was pleased to meet those who had the same object in view. He had always advised young men to join some Oddfellows' club. Bro. W. Heffer spoke of the vast work of the Unity, and hoped the question of superannuation would soon be settled by the Board of directors. P.G.M. H. Flowers replied at some length on the finances of the Unity. G.M. T. Harvey gave a detailed account of the work of the Norwich District, and Bro. Flowers gave the toast of "Secretary Varvell and Secretary Cocks."

Secretary G. A. Varvell, in responding, gave some interesting data. The Lodge, he said, was founded on November 1st, 1844, by eleven initiations, only two of whom, Bros. Wm. and Fred. Adkin, were now living in their midst. The entrance fee then was 21s., Surgeon (Mr. Currie) 2s. 6d., weekly contributions 5d., which had since been increased to 6½d. per week to meet the management expenses, in consequence of the entrance fee being reduced to 5s. At the end of ten years 63 members could be counted, 18 of whom were with us today. At the end of 20 years there were 121, at the end of 30 years 182. To-day the Lodge numbered 318 members, showing 220 brethren under 20 years' membership. It took four years to save £114, 10 to reach £335; and 19 to make the first £1,000. The present value was £5,500. During the first ten years there was paid in sickness £268; 20 years, £672; last ten years £2,000; total sick pay to October 29th £4,860. Funeral donations to 80 members and 54 wives, £1,070, making a total benefit of £5,930, in addition to over £2,000 for medical attendance. He hoped he might be spared many years to serve his Lodge.

Bro. A. W. Cocks (secretary), responding, said he could not deal with as many hundreds as the last speaker did with thousands. The Juvenile branch was established in 1879. The first year 87 joined, and the membership reached 100 the next year. There had been 308 members, many of whom had joined the parent lodge on reaching the age of 18—21. The present number was 101, and the value of the funds £120, £100 of which was saved during the first seven years. The Branch had paid £30 for transfers, £245 for sickness and funeral donations, and £130 for medical attendance, making a total of £405. The "Surgeon," "Honorary Members," and the "Chairman" concluded the toast list. Songs were given by Bros. R. Chase, W. Sturgeon, H. Flowers, H. Charlish, and T. Simpson. It was agreed by all that a most enjoyable evening had been spent.

There was a good muster of members at the Loyal "Bosmere" Lodge of Oddfellows, M.U., held at the Swan Hotel, Needham Market, on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the presentation of a collar and apron to G.M. S. A. Turner. P.G.M. Bro. F. W. Canham brought over a contingent from Ipswich, including the Pro. G.M. of the district (C. Hudson) and Deputy Pro. G.M. (Bro. Fisher), and Bros. Nice and Godfrey, from Stowmarket, were also present. The N.G. of the Lodge (E. A. Hill) presided, and, after the business of the Lodge was over he vacated the chair in favour of P.G.M. F. W. Canham. The Chairman made a few appropriate remarks as to the pleasure it gave him to be present, and in proposing the toast of the "Manchester Unity Board of Directors" he apologised for the absence of the Deputy Grand Master of the Unity (Bro. W. O. White, J.P.), who was unable to attend, but who would, on a future occasion, visit Needham.

The names of Prov. G.M. Hudson and Deputy Prov. G.M. Fisher were coupled with the toast, which was drunk with Lodge honours. Bro. Hazell (Ipswich) gave with much feeling a recitation entitled the "Fireman's Love," which was greatly appreciated, after which Prov. G.M. Hudson and Deputy Prov. G.M. Fisher responded to the last toast. Bro. Hudson spoke of the advisability of establishing a benevolent fund if possible, and urged the brethren to do all in their power to attain that end. He would, he said, himself give a donation, and he was the custodian of a donation from Bro. Thurston, of Ipswich. During the evening, Bros. Ball, Fisher, Canham, Wainwright, &c. (all of Ipswich), and Bros. S. A. Turner and Nice, of Stowmarket, contributed to the fund, which at the close amounted to the respectable total of £3 11s. Bro. James Ball, on behalf of the Ipswich brethren, then presented G.M. S. A. Turner with a very handsome Past Grand's collar as a slight recognition of his valuable services to the Loyal "Bosmere" Lodge.

P.S., Bro. Blomfield, on behalf of the Loyal "Bosmere" Lodge, followed with the like presentation to Bro. Turner of a beautiful apron. The health of Bro. Turner was drunk with Lodge and musical honours, and in reply he thanked the brethren for the honour they had done him, and explained a hope that he might be spared for many years to do work for the Order. The "Visiting Brethren" and other toasts followed, and altogether a "big" night was celebrated at the comfortable quarters of the Loyal "Bosmere." During the evening some good songs were rendered by Bros. J. Ward, Nice, Blomfield, Wicks ("Temple of Friendship"), Wainwright, &c. Bro. Snelling (Ipswich) presided at the piano.

A HEARTLESS FRAUD.

At Bath Quarter Sessions, Alfred N. Mitchell (57), civil engineer, lately residing at Lewisham, pleaded guilty to a most remarkable fraud. Mitchell came to Bath in November last year, when he opened an account at the Old Bank, and thus got to know Mr. Purdy, a cashier there, whom he induced to accept the management of a mine which he represented that he owned at San Bartolo in California at a salary of £500 a year, and to take that appointment Mr. Purdy sold his property in Bath. The prisoner showed Mr. Purdy a leather case which he said contained gold bullion. This

TURNED OUT TO BE LEAD.

It was only when Mr. Purdy had thrown up his situation and had sold his property that the prisoner induced him to part with £500 to help him to pay for two locomotives, handing over to Mr. Purdy "bullion" of the value, as he said, of £1,600 in a strong box. Mr. Purdy sailed to Panama with his family only to find he had been cruelly deceived. Mr. Geoghegan, for the defence, said prisoner had filled various responsible positions in Canada and Mexica, and lost £6,000 through the failure of the Oriental Bank and in other ways. The fact that he had suffered from influenza was urged as another reason for the line of conduct prisoner had taken up. He was willing that everything found should go to Mr. Purdy to make some slight reparation. The prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

HYPNOTISM AND HYSTERIA.

SUPPOSED DEMONIACAL POSSESSIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENA.

The dull season has so far been unusually dull this year. The rain has spoiled the gigantic gooseberry, the sea serpent has been unusually shy, Dr. Luys strange performances at La Charité and comical confidences to reporters are now recognised as exploded nonsense and attract little attention, and even the murderer has failed to come up to any decent standard of sensationalism. In the dearth of materials for "copy," able editors have been fain to fall back on hypnotism, which seems to be the last refuge of the destitute "descriptive reporter." At any rate, it is only thus that we can account for the amount of space that has recently been devoted in some of our leading newspapers to the death of a hysterical girl while in a condition of "hypnotic trance," and to the alleged attempt of a young doctor to secure for himself "a lass wi' a tocher" (as the Scotch song has it) by the aid of hypnotic suggestion. Both these cases are reported from Hungary. The young lady who is said to have been killed by hypnotism was a Fräulein Ella von Salomon, of Castell Turecz, near Nyiregyhaza, who, according to the original statement, was

HYPNOTISED BY A NON-MEDICAL HYPNOTIST

named Neukom, and while under "influence," described the condition of the lungs of a person suffering from advanced phthisis, with full details, expressed in technical language. After this deliverance, she uttered a piercing shriek, and fell down dead. This scene was said to have occurred in the presence of a large number of persons, at least one of whom belonged to the medical profession. Herr Neukom has since, however, denied that the girl was hypnotised by him at all; his version of the facts, as far as we understand, is that the performance was about to begin when the girl, who was in a state of considerable excitement, suddenly died. There is no doubt whatever about the death. The poor girl was duly buried, but the police authorities, feeling some curiosity as to the cause of her death, had

THE BODY EXHUMED.

A *post-mortem* examination made by one of the assistants in the department of Pathological Anatomy at Buda-Pesth revealed a high degree of anæmia with consequent malnutrition of the cerebral substance, with signs of serous soakage, but no growth or tubercle in the brain. The girl was hysterical, and apparently anxious to pose as a "telepathic" phenomenon of the order in which Mr. Myers, Mr. Padmore, and Mr. Stead and their friends find so much to amuse what they are pleased to called their minds, and form the subject of their farcical investigations. The "mystery," therefore, resolves itself into the death of an anæmic hysterical girl under circumstances tending to cause unwholesome excitement—a sufficiently sad occurrence, no doubt, but one hardly warranting the absurd fuss that has been made about it. Of the more occult elements in the case we need say nothing more than they are of the stuff hypnotic dreams are made of. That a person knowing nothing of medicine could

SEE AS IN A VISION

and describe in technical terminology a diseased lung in a patient hundreds of miles away—*credant* Krafft-Ebing and the editor of *Borderland*. The case is only one more illustration of the danger of such "experiments" on persons whose nervous system is morbidly excitable. The hypnotiser in such cases is like a mischievous child playing with the complex machinery of a modern battleship. The other case to which we have referred, if there be any truth in it, illustrates another side of hypnotism, namely, the possibility of its being used for fraud. Here again there is nothing more mysterious than the "suggestion" of the three card trick and other dainty devices familiar to those whose altruistic feeling extends only to an interest in their neighbour's goods. Hypnotism, we are solemnly assured, is "on its trial." For our part, we have no hesitation in saying that it has been

TRIED AND SENTENCED

by all those really competent to form an opinion. At its best it is superstition working on a ground substance of hysteria; at its worst it is a humbug and a fraud of the most ignoble kind. When hypnotic phenomena are examined by the "dry light" of science—reinforced if need be by the "bull's eye" of the policeman—it will be found that they are the offspring of disease or imposture, or a mixture of both these ingredients. They can be summed up in the pithy verdict of a medical commission which had to report on some cases of supposed demoniacal possession among a few crazy nuns in a French convent in the seventeenth century, *Nihil a demone; pauca a morbo; multa ficta*. This judgment, with the necessary modernisation of the term "demon," may be applied to hypnotism. —*British Medical Journal*.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
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SUFFOLK AUTUMN ASSIZES.

DARSHAM MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

These Assizes were opened in the Shirehall, Ipswich, on Monday, before the Right. Hon. Baron Sir Chas. Edward Pollock, K.T. There were nine prisoners for trial, but the case in which most interest appeared to be manifested was that of Geo. Everett, until lately in the employ of the G.E.R Company as a platelayer at Darsham, who stood committed both by the Justices and Coroner on a charge of causing the manslaughter of two companion platelayers, Geo. Moore and Geo. Elmy, on the 12th September. Prior to opening the Royal commission, his lordship, accompanied by the High Sheriff (Mr. W. N. Waller) and his chaplain (Rev. R. C. M. Rouse, J.P.), attended St. Mary-le-Tower Church in state. The Judge was received at the church by members of the Corporation, including Aldermen J. H. Josselyn, Walton Turner, and John May, Councillors B. P. Grimsey, R. D. Fraser, A. Cattermole, and J. Pratt. There were also present the Under-Sheriff (Mr. J. J. Sparke), Mr. W. Bantoft (Town Clerk), Mr. H. M. Jackaman (Borough Coroner), Mr. J. W. Rouse (Magistrates' Clerk), and the churchwardens (Messrs. M. P. Clark and H. C. Monteith). As the procession, headed by the clergy—Rev. Ythil A. Barrington (vicar), Rev. L. Dutton (curate), and Rev. Dr. Davies (Kettleburgh)—and choir, moved up the church the National Anthem was played. The Assize sermon was preached by the Sheriff's Chaplain. His Lordship afterwards proceeded to the Assize Courts. The following gentlemen were sworn upon

THE GRAND JURY.

Sir Joshua Rowley (Foreman), Mr. F. S. Corrance, Col. H. M. Leathes, Col. Barnardiston, Mr. C. H. Berners, Mr. T. Lomax, Col. Whitbread, Mr. A. C. Pretyman, Mr. E. W. Greene, Mr. F. T. Cobbold, Mr. E. G. Cobbold, Mr. P. Gurdon, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Walford, Mr. E. H. H. Combes, Mr. J. K. Brooke, Mr. J. D. Cobbold, Capt. Mileson Edgar, Mr. T. H. Tacon, Dr. Luther Holden, Mr. Sidney Field, Col. Browning, Mr. A. M. Bernard, and Mr. C. Marriott.

THE CHARGE: STATE OF CRIME IN THE COUNTY.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, Baron Pollock remarked that he was very glad indeed that at this Assize they had to consider only nine cases, and it was very fortunate, as indicating the state of crime in this county, that only two were what might be described as not ordinary cases of crime. These two cases happened to be extraordinary; they were not what might be called the crimes of professional criminals, and were not to be classed amongst that state of things which indicated that they were persons who lived by crime. Of the remaining seven there were four of that class which he very much regretted to see, which seemed to show that this was a class of crime which appeared to exist more in the home counties of England than in other places. They were

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN,

and no one can doubt that the action of the Legislature during the past few years in regard to cases of this kind had been extremely useful in correcting, as far as possible, this sort of offence. He could only suppose that it must be some time before we could boast of being purer in matters of that kind than some other countries. There was one case to which he might, perhaps, call their special attention, not because it involved a great question of law, but because legal questions might ultimately arise. It was the case of George Everett, who was indicted for the manslaughter of two men, George Moore and George Elmy, at the parish of Bramfield, on the 12th September. His lordship reviewed the facts of the case at considerable length, and urged the Grand Jury to give them careful consideration.

TRIALS: VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A SON AT CAVENDISH.

James Brown (44), pleaded not guilty to a charge of feloniously causing grievous bodily harm to Ernest Brown, his son, with intent to disfigure or disable him, at Cavendish, on the 13th July.—Mr. Eversley prosecuted; prisoner was undefended.—The prosecutor stated that on the date named he met his father and his (witness's) little brother on the road near Peacock's farm. He asked his father to let him have his little brother. His father thereupon pushed him, and he pushed him back. His father then knocked him down, and pulling a scythe rub out of his pocket struck him on the head, inflicting seven contused and two lacerated wounds and rendering him unconscious for some time. The evidence was of a somewhat conflicting character, but one witness stated, and it was not disproved, that the son was the aggressor.—Prisoner in defence bore out the latter statement, and pleaded that he had received much provocation in consequence of his son's drunken and worthless conduct.—Prisoner was found guilty of wounding "without intent to do grievous bodily harm," and, bearing in mind the provocation received, his Lordship sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

DRINK REDUCES A MAN TO A SAVAGE: EXTRAORDINARY CASE FROM LOWESTOFT.

George Ruthven (22), fisherman, was indicted for feloniously wounding Sarah Stangroom, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, at Lowestoft, on the 16th June, 1894. He was further indicted upon similar charges in respect to Elizabeth Allerton and Samuel Hawes, at the same time and place.—Mr. Horace E. Miller appeared for the prosecution; prisoner was undefended.—This was a somewhat remarkable case, the prisoner's conduct, as alleged by the prosecution, being most extraordinary. He was charged with stabbing three persons, but the first charge he elected to be tried for was that with regard to Mrs. Stangroom, and the evidence was to the following effect. Mr. and Mrs. Stangroom were walking on Saturday evening down London Road, when the prisoner came running towards them, and immediately, before they could hardly realise that he was upon them, he struck Mrs. Stangroom in the breast. Prisoner then started to run, pursued by Mr. Stangroom, who came up to him after about a 300 yards' chase. Prisoner stopped and then struck him with his arm across the nose. The police subsequently came up, and prisoner was taken into custody.—In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Stangroom said the prisoner seemed to be between drunkenness and sobriety.—The blood-stained garments which Mrs. Stangroom wore on the occasion were produced, and a large clasp knife, which was also produced, was picked up by a man named Leyton, after having been struck by the prisoner as he passed him, and the knife was identified as being the property of the prisoner by the mate of the vessel upon which the prisoner was employed.—Prisoner's only defence was that he had had so much drink that he did not know what happened.—His Lordship said no civilised law recognised a man reducing himself by drink to the state of a savage brute, and then committing crime, as any excuse whatever.—Prisoner was found guilty, and, acting upon his Lordship's view that no good could be gained by proceeding with the other indictments, the prosecution did not offer any evidence upon them. Prisoner handed in some letters of character, which his Lordship, upon perusing, said showed the prisoner to be a better man than was generally the case of persons in his position. —In reply to a question from the learned Judge, prisoner said he did not start drinking until he came ashore at 12 o'clock on the day. He could not recollect what occurred after he had a drink with a woman.—In passing sentence of six weeks' hard labour, his Lordship severely reprimanded the prisoner about his drunken conduct, and reminded him that it was a mercy he was not on trial for having murdered Mrs. Stangroom.

IMMORALITY LEADS TO ROBBERY.

William Edward Ashby, aged 26, a postman, who was described in the calendar curiously enough as of "imperfect" education, pleaded guilty to stealing a post letter and a postal order, value 10s.—Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., leader of the Circuit, prosecuted for the Post Office authorities, and stated that the prisoner had been in the employ of the Government nine years, and was in receipt of 25s. a week or more as postman. A detective being sent to Newmarket to make enquiries as to some losses, the prisoner went to a person named Walker, whom he had got to change a postal order for 10s., and informed him in substance that he had stolen the order from a letter, and begged him, if questioned on the subject, not to divulge the fact. Mr. Walker very properly answered, "If I have to speak, I must tell the truth." The prisoner when before the Magistrates, referred to his previous "irreproachable conduct" and his wife and child; but it appeared that he had been led to his present action by a *liason* with a woman not his wife.—His lordship passed a sentence of 18 months' hard labour, remarking that he had taken the prisoner's character into consideration. Until recently, it would not have been possible for him to do less than send the prisoner to penal servitude.

A HARDENED CRIMINAL SENT BACK TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

Edward Gowing (42), who figured in the calendar as a labourer, but who it appeared has spent the greater part of the last twenty years in prison, was indicted for breaking into a counting-house in the occupation of Mr. G. H. Grimwood, builder, of Ipswich, and stealing therefrom a gun, the property of Jeremiah Roper. Mr. A. H. Poyser, instructed by Mr. W. Marshall, prosecuted, bringing out the facts which were published in last week's *Journal*. The prisoner had been in the employ of Mr. Grimwood, but left a month before the robbery, which occurred on the night of July 30th. On the following day he invited a man named Edward Gooderham to buy an old gun, offering to sell it cheap. A sale was made some seven weeks later, and Gooderham was carrying home the gun when he was stopped by Police-constable Tricker, to whom he explained the transaction.—Prisoner cross-examined the witnesses very cleverly with a view of confusing them, and endeavoured to produced a dramatic effect in his favour. Gooderham had stated that prisoner carried the gun inside his coat in two pieces, and the accused taking the two pieces of the gun and fixing them maladroitly in his coat, asked the Jury with an air of injured innocence, whether it was likely he would have carried stolen articles like that?—Mr. Poyser very pertinently replied it was not—he would have concealed it better—as he could have done.—The Judge, in summing up, indicated to the Jury that if they were not satisfied there was evidence to connect the prisoner with breaking into the office they might if they thought fit find him guilty in the second count of the indictment—receiving the article well knowing it to have been stolen.—The Jury returned a verdict to this effect, and the Judge said the prisoner's career was a very bad one. From the year 1875 he had committed a series of crimes of different kinds. On January 3rd, 1890, he was convicted of stealing, and he had had to undergo a portion of a sentence of five years' penal servitude. He (the Judge) was always desirous of giving as light a punishment as he could, but he was convinced that where crime was committed persistently and made a profession of it was impossible to deal with cases in that way. He sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude, and he would also have to undergo servitude for the remitted period of 322 days.

THE DARSHAM DISASTER.

EVERETT ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The charge of manslaughter for which George Everett, platelayer, on bail, was indicted occupied the greater part of Tuesday's sitting. The unfortunate platelayer, for whom much sympathy had been evoked, was charged with feloniously killing and slaying George Moore and George Elmy, at Bradfield, on September 12th last.—Mr. T. C. Blofeld (instructed by Mr. W. C. Tuck) prosecuted; Mr. A. H. Poyser (instructed by Messrs. Mayhew and Sons, Saxmundham) appeared for the accused; and Mr. E. T. Packard (instructed by Mr. R. H. Nettleship) watched the case on behalf of the Great Eastern Railway Company.—The prisoner, it will be remembered, lived at a cottage near the Willow Marsh level crossing, between Darsham and Halesworth Railway Stations. On September 12th he was working with Moore (the ganger) and Elmy, the two latter being killed by a light engine running over a trolly on which they were riding down the line. The prisoner, it was alleged, had been left behind to "flag" and place detonators on the line in the event of a train coming along the line on which the deceased men were travelling. This was in accordance with the Great Eastern Railway Company's rules; but another regulation further stated that a red board, or additional lamp at night, at the end of any passing train, should indicate that something special was to follow; that platelayers were to look out for such indications, but that, as special trains had frequently to be run without previous notice, it was necessary at all times to look out for such trains or engines. In this instance the 3.22 train down carried no red board at the tail, and there was no other train or engine down until the light engine passed which ran over the trolly. The light engine responsible for the disaster passed Darsham at twelve minutes past five. Between there and a part of the line known as Sillett's Wood the

VIEW OF THE ENGINE-DRIVER WAS OBSTRUCTED

by trees. In consequence of prisoner's alleged neglect of duty at this point, it was contended he was responsible for the death of the two men named, as the driver could not see the trolly until he was within 100 yards of it, and travelling at the rate of 35 miles an hour, he was unable to pull up before dashing into the trolly. The evidence against the prisoner was a recapitulation of that adduced at the twice adjourned inquests conducted by Mr. A. F. Vulliamy, the Ipswich County Coroner, which has already appeared in the *Journal*, the following witnesses being called for the prosecution:—Mr. Harry Jones, district engineer for the G.E.R.; Robt. Gildersleeve, signalman, Saxmundham; Alfred Benstead, signalman, Darsham; Wm. Mayhew, engine-driver, Ipswich; Thos. Button, fireman; Geo. Smith, labourer; David Crowe, labourer; Mr. D. W. Skuffham, the Halesworth station-master; James Spalding, foreman platelayer, Halesworth; Police-constable Joseph Clarke, Mr. A. F. Vulliamy, coroner; and Police Supt. Andrews, Halesworth.—Mr. Poyser, in defence, dealt at length with the evidence, observing that Moore, if he had acted according to

THE LETTER OF THE LAW,

would have sent a man half-a-mile towards Darsham, the first signal box, in order to protect the trolly, but the poor man never did anything of that kind. The prisoner might have made the statements which Mr. Skuffham deposed to, but it was quite possible that in the excitement of the moment he said what he did to protect the man Moore. Counsel called attention to the curves, &c., on the line at this particular place where the accident occurred, and he asked what was more natural than that Everett, having got off the trolly, should have placed his child in a position of safety. This he did, watched the trolly down the line, and when he turned round the engine was upon him. He did all he could under the exciting circumstances. Mr. Poyser alluded to the pace the engine was going, and pointed to the extreme improbability of the driver and fireman not seeing Everett, and in conclusion said no one regretted more than the prisoner the fate of these poor men, but after all the responsibility for their deaths was with poor Moore. The prisoner was put down in order to protect the trolly, and

THE REAL FACT OF THE CASE

was that before he had time to settle down, as it were, the engine was upon him and the mischief was done. He (the learned counsel) trusted that the Jury would say it was an accident.—Evidence in behalf of the prisoner was given by a farm bailiff named James Brookes, Wm. Andrews, groom; and Jane Brooks, a girl of 10 years.—The Judge summed up the case, remarking that there was no suggestion of criminal intent on the part of the prisoner, and having paid a compliment to counsel on both sides for the fair way in which the facts of the case had been stated, left the Jury to say as to what degree of negligence had been proved against the prisoner.—The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty" amid slight applause in Court, whereupon Everett was acquitted.

12 MONTHS FOR ASSAULTING A DAUGHTER.

George Wilding (68), labourer, was indicted for criminally assaulting his daughter, a girl above the age of 13 and under the age of 16 years, at Ashfield, on the 2nd and 3rd June.—Mr. Clarke Hall (instructed by the solicitor to the N.S.P.C.C.) appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.—The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.—Prisoner: Thank you, my lord.

AN EAST BERGHOLT WITNESS REBUKED BY THE JUDGE.

THREE ASSAULTS ON GIRLS.

Henry Underwood, a lad of 15, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having assaulted a little girl named Sarah Ann Smith, at East Bergholt, on September 29th. In passing sentence, his Lordship commented severely upon the conduct of a labourer named William Sherman, who certified before the Magistrates that he saw the offence committed, and did not interfere. In the whole course of my experience (said the learned Judge) I think I never heard of a man being guilty of such a gross—I won't say dereliction of duty, but rather such a gross want of all manly feeling, decency, or kindness towards anybody. I am shocked very much at the conduct of that man, and I think it a great disgrace.—Alfred Laflin (23), labourer, was charged with having assaulted a girl named Alice Woods, at Stowmarket, on August 4th. The prisoner was found guilty of a minor offence, and recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.—George Hawes, a lad, on bail, was charged with having assaulted a little girl named Rose Scott, 10 years of age, at Stoke-by-Nayland, on the 22nd June. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. —This concluded the business of the Assizes.

BUNGAY LABOURER'S STRANGE DEATH.

Mr. C. W. Chaston, the county coroner, held an inquest at Cooper's Cottages, Flixton, near Bungay, on Monday evening, touching the death of Joseph Winter, an agricultural labourer, aged 66 years.—Elizabeth Winter, wife of Daniel Winter, son of the deceased, stated that the latter had lived with them since their marriage three years ago. He enjoyed good health, but at times was confined to his bed for a day or two. He suffered from a tumour on his right side. Previous to Friday in last week he had not been very well, and witness had asked him to allow a doctor to be sent for, but he refused. On Friday he seemed better, but on going to his room between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning, she noticed a change in his appearance. Dr. Betenson then visited the deceased, but death took place between six and seven in the evening.—Dr. Betenson said he found the deceased very ill, and past medical skill. The nursing arrangements were scarcely in a satisfactory condition, but as to whether he could have done any good had he been called earlier he could give no opinion, and was unable without a *post-mortem* examination to state definitely the cause of death, which was probably due to natural causes.—Verdict, "Death from natural causes."

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD FLOWERDEW, OF EYE.

"Death, the great reconciler," has, since our last issue, claimed one of the most useful and popular citizens of Eye, in the person of Mr. Richard Flowerdew, chemist and stationer, of Castle Street. Mr. Flowerdew, who was the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Fisher Flowerdew, was born at Wortham, but came with his parents to reside in Eye nearly half a century ago, where, with one brief interval, the whole of his busy and useful life had been spent. In the year 1864 he became managing chemist to the late Mr. Robert Bishop, and continued to be so until the premises were totally destroyed by fire on the 20th of March, 1888, which happened to be Mr. Bishop's 80th birthday, and very nearly also the date of his death, for it was with great difficulty that he was rescued from the terrible fire through a back bedroom window, Mr. Flowerdew himself being one of those who, at

SOME RISK TO THEIR OWN LIVES,

assisted in the humane act. During all those long years Mr. Flowerdew enjoyed the absolute confidence of both Mr. Bishop and his numerous patrons. This long and honourable connection having been so abruptly and irrevocably terminated, Mr. Flowerdew at once commenced business on his own account, first in the chemistry line, to which he subsequently added that of stationery and bookselling. Here the reputation he so genuinely earned stood him in good stead, for his success was assured from the very first. Mr. Flowerdew's thorough painstaking, methodical business habits enabled him to get through a good deal of work outside his legitimate profession, as an instance of which it may be mentioned that he was for many years secretary to two large friendly societies in the town, the Loyal "Hand of Friendship" Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., and "Pride of the Forest" Court of Foresters, which between them number several hundreds of members. These offices naturally entailed a vast amount of clerical work, but his motto was "punctuality," and his books were at all times models of neatness and accuracy. Mr. Flowerdew's health began to fail him about two years ago, but although at times suffering intense pain from an internal malady, he stuck to his ever-increasing business until his shops were closed on Saturday, September 22nd. From that time he

RAPIDLY GREW WORSE,

and all hope of his ever getting well again was abandoned. On the 17th October the deceased underwent an operation upon an enormous internal abscess. The remaining ten days of Mr. Flowerdew's life were comparatively free from pain. He afterwards slowly sank, and joined the great majority at 4.30 on Saturday afternoon. His death is deeply lamented by all classes in the town, irrespective of rank or creed, and by none more so than the very poor, who, whether they had money or not, knew where to obtain remedies for the many ills which flesh is heir to, and all feel the greatest possible sympathy for the widow and her three children.

THE FUNERAL

took place on Thursday afternoon, at Eye Cemetery, amidst every token of esteem and respect. All the principal shops in the town were either wholly or partially closed, and blinds of private houses were closely drawn. The mournful *cortége* left the house shortly after two o'clock in the following order:—A large contingent of Oddfellows and Foresters, open hearse containing the body, followed by two mourning coaches containing the widow and three children, Mrs. Forster (sister), Mr. and Mrs. John Flowerdew (brother and sister-in-law), Yaxley, Mr. Walter Burrows (brother-in-law), Beccles, Mr. N. Fincham (cousin), Mr. J. Rush, Mr. J. F. Page, and Mr. Wallace Garrood. Among those assembled in the mortuary chapel and at the graveside were Dr. Barnes, Mr. G. B. Bishop, Mr. W. Short, Mr. S. A. Rowling, Mr. H. Rix, Mr. R. Barnard, Mr. H. Skuffham, Mr. D. Day, Mr. C. Ship, Mr. E. Hursham, Mr. T. Betts, Mr. W. Roper, Rev. W. H. Sewell (Yaxley), Mr. W. Fisher (Yaxley), Mr. H. R. Theobald (Hoxne), and a large number of the working class population of Eye. Three members from each of the Societies with which the deceased had been connected acted as bearers, whilst the service for the burial of the dead was impressively read by the Rev. W. H. Chambers, Eye. The polished oak coffin, with brass furniture, had the following inscription upon its breastplate:—"Richard Flowerdew, died October 27th, 1894, aged 53." Beautiful floral emblems were sent by the widow, Charlie, Walter, and Ethel, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. William Fitzhenry, Addie, Mary, Ethel, Wallace Garrood, M. K., Mr. Gayfer, and a magnificent one from 60, Gresham Road.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

A FOOLISH KIRKLEY DEALER

WELL PUNISHED.

Arthur Anson, alias Charlie Anderson, a Kirkley dealer, appeared before the Lowestoft Bench on Wednesday in answer to a summons from Inspector G. D. Power, of the Great Eastern Railway police, charging him with assaulting Henry Belcombe, gatekeeper, at Carlton. Defendant pleaded guilty. The gates were shut across the road to allow an approaching train to pass, when defendant drove up and demanded them to be opened. On the porter refusing, Anson jumped down, and, putting his head through bars of the gates, struck the porter on the face with the butt end of the whip.—The Chairman characterised the case as a very serious one, and said defendant was fortunate not to have to answer a more serious charge. He was endangering his own life, that of the gatekeeper, and the lives of those in the train. A fine of £2, with 12s. 6d. costs, was inflicted, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND WORK.

O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
Thomas Otway.

A very serious change in the condition of the Czar was announced in the papers on Wednesday. The doctors gave up all hope, and it was at last confessed that the continuance of the Czar's life could be but for a few days at the most. Our thoughts were focused now upon that small spot, Livadia, where the life of a great monarch is slowly ebbing away; perhaps before these words are in print Europe will be re-echoing "the noise of mourning of a mighty nation."

In response to an urgent summons from the Czarina, the Prince and Princess of Wales started on Wednesday for Livadia. The devotion to each other of the two sisters, the Empress Dagmar and our Princess of Wales, is well known, and it is natural that they should turn towards each other for support and comfort when affliction's hand is heavy upon either of them.

All the reports circulated lately about the marriage of the Czarovitch and Princess Alix are now contradicted upon good authority. It is said that there never was any intention of the marriage taking place just now. Princess Alix went to Livadia so that the Czar might see his son's future wife and give her his blessing before he died; her visit was a great pleasure to him.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg has gone to Livadia.

Since writing the above paragraphs, news has come to say that the Czar passed away on Thursday, at 2.20 p.m. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

The Duchess of York has been elected President of the South Lancashire Guild of Needlework. The Duchess, who has always been connected with the London Needlework Guild, of which her mother the Duchess of Teck is president, thoroughly understands all the branches of Guild work. Princess May is herself an extremely good needlewoman, being equally clever at plain or fancy work.

It appears as if "costume weddings" were likely to come into fashion. At the marriage of Admiral Markham the bride was attended by a "boat's crew" of pretty damsels got up in the most correct nautical style. The costumes were really very pretty. The gowns were of white cloth trimmed with naval gold lace and heavy gold bullion epaulettes. The long moiré sashes were edged with the colours of the Union Jack, and the white navy regulation caps had the Rear Admiral's flag on them in front.

In passing, we may mention that Admiral Markham is a great friend of Admiral Bedford, who married Miss Ethel Turner, daughter of Mr. E. R. Turner, of Clare Lodge, and is godfather to one of their children. Admiral Markham is well known as an Arctic voyager, having accompanied Sir G. Nares. He is second in command of the fleet, and was carrying his flag on the Camperdown when she ran down the Victoria in the Mediterranean.

We mentioned last week that several good reasons have been brought forward why women should be elected as Guardians; it is, however, always necessary to look upon both sides of the shield, and it seems to us upon consideration that there are also several good reasons why women should not too eagerly rush forward to offer themselves for such a post. One of these reasons is that the cases brought up for discussion before the Board of Guardians are often very revolting in detail, and would be most unpleasant hearing for *either* sex in a mixed assembly of men and women.

Would not a Committee of ladies, sanctioned by the Board, be able to supply the amount of supervision that is so necessary, and may also be so beneficial in Workhouses? These ladies would have to be given a fair amount of liberty, and not be restricted by such rules and regulation as those mentioned by Mrs. Griffiths in her letter to our contemporary of October 29th. This Committee of ladies must be independent of the Workhouse officials, and have an acknowledged official authority of their own. The recent Brentwood scandal shows that "surprise visits" are a necessity; it is quite impossible that Guardians and visitors, arriving only on stated days when duly prepared for and expected, can be cognisant of what goes on behind the scenes.

A word of warning to any women who may be in the future chosen to act either upon the Board of Guardians or a Ladies' Committee. Let these women show that they are worthy of the confidence placed in them by carefully avoiding two errors rather characteristic of their sex. Do not let them be over officious, or too ready to jump to conclusions. They must not find mares' nests behind every ward door.

Miss Coulcher, in a kind note thanking us for our few words of congratulation in last week's *Journal*, for which note we in our turn heartily thank her, mentions that she hopes to sign the Homage Roll of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at the Chancery in London upon November 12th, when she will also receive the Insignia. This latter she hopes to show the same evening at the Nursing Corps meeting in Ipswich. We are sure all the members of that Corps will endeavour to be present upon that occasion, although we are not ourselves one of their number.

It is now time to move Christmas Roses if they are wanted for forcing to bloom at Christmas. The plants should be taken up out of the garden with as much soil round their roots as possible, and placed in tubs or boxes and left in a cold frame for a month to recover the shock, then introduced into a warm house, when, if the crowns are good, buds should appear very quickly.

Christmas roses will, however, flower very nearly as early and as well out of doors if they once find a place that suits them and are left undisturbed. They hate their roots being touched, and turn sulky if dug about. We once saw a beautiful bed of these flowers blooming during January in a Suffolk garden, without any bell glass over them; the blooms were large, white, and healthy-looking. These plants had a small bed all to themselves which was never dug, only kept free from weeds and the top soil forked gently. During spring and summer, after the flowering season is over, Christmas roses want a good supply of liquid manure and a rich top dressing, and plenty of water if the season is hot and dry.

The amount of uses to which crinkled tissue paper can be put is attractively illustrated in one of the windows of Messrs. Cowell's establishment in the Butter Market, Ipswich. There are displayed handsome lamp shades, screens prettily arranged as wall pockets; daintily dressed dolls wearing garments of the most fashionable cut and colour, covers for flower-pots, little trays for ramakin cases, and several other things we cannot at this moment remember. All these things are made of crinkled tissue paper in artistic shades. Some poppies in reds and yellows are wonderfully natural, the poppy lending itself extremely well to imitation, as its petals in nature much resemble tissue paper. Bunches of guelder roses are also very true to nature, but are not so effective as the poppies. The window is well worth personal inspection.

A great many pretty little novelties are now to be seen in the shops suitable for brightening up our gowns or headgear this dull autumn weather. At Messrs Corder's we saw dainty velvet collars with a pretty little butterfly bow back and front. The collar we saw was in fuchsia pink, but they can be made in any colour, and brighten up a dark dress nicely. The new passementeries are very pretty, and there is a good choice of beaded ornaments for hanging about one's gowns, it being rather the thing to be hung with tabs just now.

In millinery, pompons of various kinds are a prominent trimming; they are wanted both for the Toreador hats of the grown-ups and the three-cornered hats worn by children. The prettiest pompons are those made of ostrich feathers, which are deliciously soft-looking, and can be had in various shades. We admired some pale yellow ones most. These pompons are sold in sets of three (probably dividable), and are not expensive; but fur ones, which are also very pretty in black or white, are still cheaper.

We have just read in a weekly paper which we believe has a grain of "Truth" in it, although it is not celebrated for that virtue, that "a sinister rumour prevails to the effect that three tons of cats' tails have been ordered for the fur market. Fashion has decreed that our necks shall be encircled by the tails of some small animal, called by courtesy "Sable." We fear that if by some miracle all the tails worn were once more to be reunited to their original bodies, rows of mutilated pussies would rise up to claim their own. The domestic cat has the misfortune to be the commonest animal with a tail of the requisite size and shape required to satisfy the demands of fashion.

Dahlias are now the smartest artifical flowers; their colours are fashionable, and they have the rosette-like appearance so much desired for hat trimming just now. A black velvet hat, with ostrich feathers curling from one side over the hair at the back, and a large cluster of pinky lilac dahlias placed from where the feathers spring, and a smaller cluster on the other side of the crown, would be effective. A large paste buckle might stretch across the hat in front between the two bunches of dahlias.

CLELIA.

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. By Leading Grocers.

A WORKHOUSE TRAGEDY.

A tragic termination to the case of the old man, James Edwards, of Marbury, Cheshire, occurred in the hospital at Whitchurch Workhouse, on Wednesday morning. Edwards was before the Board on Friday, and admitted having saved £5 to provide for his interment in the grave of his deceased wife, in consequence of which the Guardians decided that he was not destitute, and ordered his discharge with the remark that the Workhouse was not a lodging-house. Edwards replied that he would quit the house, if he died in the lane. On Tuesday, while at dinner in the hospital, he seized his knife and deliberately cut his throat. A fellow inmate rushed to his assistance and staunched the blood with his handkerchief, but despite all possible medical attention, Edwards died on Wednesday morning. A very strong feeling prevails at Whitchurch at the action of the Guardians in ordering Edwards's discharge.

SEVEN PERSONS SUFFOCATED.

AWFUL SCENES.

A fire broke out in a tenement house in Thirty-second Street, New York. The 50 families which lived there were thrown into a state of frightful panic. The police held out blankets, and in this way saved many lives, though some of the men were badly hurt, and two at least are expected to die from the injuries they received. When the flames were at their height a woman, evidently half mad with terror, appeared at a window on the fifth floor. The fire-escape men shouted to her to wait a moment, and they began to get a ladder ready to go to her aid, but she did not hear, and could not understand, for in another moment she sprang forward and fell on the pavement, and was picked up dead. When the fire was finally extinguished, and a search made in the ruined building, it was found that seven people had been suffocated by the smoke.

BURKE MEMORIAL UNVEILED.

Lord Rosebery visited Bristol on Tuesday in order to accept the freedom of the city, and to unveil a bronze statue of Edmund Burke, formerly one of the members for the city, the gift of Sir W. H. Wills. The freedom was presented by the Mayor, and Lord Cork presented the statue in the name of the donor, who is suffering from the effects of a carriage accident. The Premier, in acknowledging the freedom of the city, said this was the first time he had received such an honour from an English borough, and he greatly appreciated the distinction. Since they first conferred the honorary franchise upon Edmund Burke there had been a striking advance in municipal life. He thought the position of councillor in such a city was in many respects infinitely preferable to that of a member of Parliament. Owing to the wet weather the speeches connected with the unveiling of the statue were delivered in Colston Hall. Lord Rosebery paid an eloquent tribute to the character and genius of Burke. Among those present was Mr. Michael Hicks-Beach.

A "LIVING PICTURE" SCALDED.

It is reported that Miss Strathmore, who was seriously injured a fortnight ago at the Park Theatre, Boston, while personating a figure in the living picture "The Birth of the Pearl," is dying. The accident was of a most remarkable character. Miss Strathmore was the central figure in the picture, and stood fronting the audience, her arms held upwards and her hands grasping a shell above her head. She was clad only in fleshings and a thin undervest. As the curtains opened and exposed the picture fountain streams were thrown over her body. Under these circumstances it was necessary that the water should be at least lukewarm, so a pipe of boiling water was connected with the cold stream. On the night of the accident the cold stream was in some way turned off. Miss Strathmore felt the water growing hotter and hotter, but resisted the impulse to cry out. Finally driven frantic by the scalding stream, she screamed and fell insensible, and it was discovered that the poor girl had been terribly scalded. Since then Miss Strathmore has suffered great agony, and is now reported to be dying.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

AT CAPEL ST. MARY.

The quarterly meeting of Hadleigh and District Branch of the N.U.T. was, by kind permission of the managers, held in the schoolroom, Capel St. Mary, Miss Fickling, of Kersey National School (president of the Association), presiding. The hon. secretary (Mr. A. W. Harriss) read a communication from the Secretary of the Confederation of Rural Teachers, asking the Association to affiliate, but on the proposition of Mr. Ringer, seconded by Mr. Harriss, the matter was deferred.—A discussion on the new code and the additions that will come into force next year was ably initiated by Mr. Harriss, and Messrs. Turnbull, Williams, Bromham, and others took part. The following resolution was unanimously carried, and the Secretary was asked to forward a copy to the Executive:—"That this meeting earnestly protests against the latest additions to the code, without affording consequent relief in the existing subjects." On the proposition of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Turnbull, it was resolved that Mr. F. B. Gale, Beetley Board School, East Dereham, the supervisor of the district, be invited to address the Association at their annual meeting, to be held next January at Hadleigh. A discussion on "Evening Schools" afterwards took place. After business was over, tea was served by Mrs. Williams. Before separating, hearty votes of thanks were accorded the managers for the use of the school, and to Mr. and Mrs. Williams for their catering.

AN EMPEROR'S LOVE TROUBLES.

It is said that the Emperor of China, who was married in February, 1889, to Yeh-Ehnala, who is reported to have just committed suicide in the Imperial palace, was the hero of a love affair and the victim of an unhappy marriage. The Empress Dowager was said to be at the bottom of the trouble. The Chinese Book of Rites is a curious affair. It provides how the occupant of the dragon throne shall provide himself with a consort. According to custom, the eligible daughters of the great Manchu nobles assemble at the palace to have their respective merits considered and passed upon. But the youthful Emperor was already smitten with the charms of a daughter of a high Manchu military officer, and he expressed his intention to share his throne with her. He also selected another fair damsel, whose beauty struck his youthful heart with admiration, for his second wife. But the wary old Empress Dowager, who so long and ably wielded the sceptre during his minority, had no intention of allowing the young Emperor to follow his bent in this matter, and had already made a match for him herself, by which the throne would be shared by one of her own family. The lady whom she selected was her own niece, Yeh-Ehnala, the daughter of the youngest brother of the Empress Dowager. She was anything but a beauty from a Chinese or Manchu point of view, but after a great many "scenes" and violent altercations between the boy Emperor and the Empress Dowager the latter proved her authority by having the marriage with her niece consummated. The Emperor regarded both the Empress Consort and her Imperial aunt with an intense hatred, which grew stronger every day.

A LINCOLNSHIRE MIRACLE.

ENQUIRY BY THE LOCAL PRESS.

RESULT.

Rumours of a late remarkable occurrence in this district (says a Lincolnshire newspaper) have led to our sending a reporter to make full enquiries and ascertain the precise nature of the case. Our reporter accordingly visited Panton, and there found Miss Ann Elizabeth Scott (whose name had been mentioned in the rumours that reached us) living at home with her parents. She appeared to have recently passed through a severe illness, but the fresh colour peculiar to the country youth of Lincolnshire was returning to her cheeks. Our reporter, having introduced himself, stated that he had been deputed to ascertain the truth of the statement that a remarkable cure had been effected in her case, and inquired whether it was true. "Oh yes, it is quite true," said Mrs. Scott with delight, "and you cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which have saved my daughter's life when doctors' medicine failed; she owes her life entirely to them." The daughter's story was exceedingly plain and straightforward; this is what she said: "I am nineteen years of age. I was first taken ill in March, 1891, and the doctor told me the disease from which I was suffering was watery blood. I was always able to do some work, but I found great difficulty in getting my breath, and I had a painful headache nearly every morning when I awoke, and always felt tired and languid. I had a most skilful doctor, but his medicine did not cure me. All my friends thought I was in a decline. I gradually sank lower and lower, and I felt at times as if I was going to die. I had no colour in my lips or cheeks. A relation of mine told me that he had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he had been benefited very much by their use. I was at last induced to try them, and in less than a fortnight's time felt that they were doing me good. I improved so much that I continued taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after having taken only eight boxes I feel completely cured."

Our reporter found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been purchased by Miss Scott from Mr. E. Brackenbury, of East Barkwith, and in the course of an interview this gentleman said: "The people are customers of ours, and we call upon them every week. I know Miss Scott has been ill for some time and has had medical attendance a long while. I have seen Miss Scott since she took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she looked very much better. Several other people are trying this valuable scientific discovery, and everybody seems satisfied with them. They are altogether different from ordinary medicine and are giving general satisfaction all round."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a purgative, like other pills, and may be safely used by the most delicate; they restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, and are sold by chemists everywhere (but only in boxes with pink wrapper bearing the *full name*, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People) at 2s. 9d. a box, or six boxes for 13s. 9d. They may be had direct by post from the Company at the same price. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud, and should be avoided.

UNIONIST MEETING AT CAPEL ST. MARY.

CAPT. PRETYMAN ON CURRENT POLITICS.

LORDS, LABOUR, AND "LIBERTY."

HOW ANTI-HOME RULERS ARE MADE.

Captain Pretyman on Thursday evening addressed a largely-attended and enthusiastic meeting of electors in the Capel St. Mary National School. Mr. John Lott presided, and in addition to Capt. Pretyman, the chairman was supported by Mr. F. G. M. Stoney (Ipswich). Amongst those present were:—Messrs. W. M. Fison (Conservative agent for the Woodbridge Division), R. Holland, Jacob Reynolds, Clarke, Pickess, Evans, and Sanson (Bentley), G. Partridge, A. E. Partridge, H. Thorpe, T. W. Partridge, Death, Thergold, Cook, Goddard, Coppen, Jessup, G. Reynolds, C. Reynolds, Green, and Richardson (Capel).

After a brief introduction by the Chairman, Captain PRETYMAN, who met with a cordial reception, reminded his hearers that the present was an opportune time for considering the politics of the day, because a very large question had been prominently brought before the electors of this country within the last week by the leaders of the two great political parties. Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Radical party, and Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Conservative party, had each made a great speech, and Lord Rosebery, at Bradford, made

A DECLARATION OF WAR

on behalf of the Radical party against the House of Lords, and he declared that the House of Lords was a bar to all freedom. He made a very long speech, after reading which his (the speaker's) opinion of Lord Rosebery as a statesman was not so high as before he read it; but his opinion of Lord Rosebery as an orator and as a clever speaker was higher than previously. (Laughter.) His speech was clever and catching to the ear, but it left no impression of solid statesmanship. There was a deal of sound and fury against the House of Lords in that speech, and his lordship propounded many propositions of what might happen if the House of Lords threw out popular measures passed by a large majority in the House of Commons. To that Captain Pretyman answered, let him first get his large Radical majority—(laughter and cheers)—and let them pass measures which were believed in and agreed to by a considerable majority of Englishmen; and when those measures were brought forward and sanctioned by Englishmen, if the House of Lords then threw them out or obstructed them, Lord Rosebery would be justified in rendering the House of Lords powerless to act in that way. (Hear, hear.) But it was not what the House of Lords might do with which we had to deal. Supposing a policeman walked up to a man in the street because he looked a likely man to steal a chicken, that policeman would not be justified in locking that man up; and the same argument applied to the House of Lords. We had to consider what the House of Lords had done, not what it might do. And when he came to read Lord Salisbury's speech he found a very different impression left on his mind, because Lord Salisbury's speech was not laden with

FROTHY ORATORY

and want of solid argument. It was full of statesmanlike argument, full of things as they were—not as they might be, and giving his opinion upon the action of the House of Lords upon the politics of the day and what the Lords had done in the past. And what the House of Lords had done in the past perfectly justified the country in forming an opinion of what they might be expected to do in the future. Why was the House of Lords so bitterly opposed? There were two reasons—a real and a sham. The Radicals knew that the measures they had lately brought before the country were not acceptable to Englishmen, and they thought by drawing a red herring across the trail, they might get up a cry against the House of Lords, and get the people on their side instead of getting measures forward which they knew Englishmen cared nothing about. The only real reason to be found in Lord Rosebery's speech why the House of Lords should be blamed, was that "the House of Lords had rejected measures passed by the majority in the House of Commons." That, to a certain extent, was true. But of what did that majority consist? It was composed entirely of Irishmen from the south and the west of Ireland. (Applause.) If they took a vote of the English members of the present House of Commons on the Home Rule question, there was a majority of 70 against it. England and Scotland together had a majority against Home Rule, and what the House of Lords said was merely this: "We are not going to allow the Constitution of the United Kingdom to be broken up and completely altered; we are not going to allow the Protestants of Ireland to be handed over against their will to a majority elected at the beck and call of

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND HIS ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS

unless the majority which declares it shall be done is a lage and united majority of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish people combined. (Cheers.) We will not allow this small majority of Irishmen, who are the open foes of England, and who are kept in Parliament by money subscribed in America, to override the will of the rest of the country." They ought not to forget that in America there was a newspaper called the *Irish World* which actually found money by which the Irish members were retained in Parliament, and which started a fund and propounded a scheme whereby 50 men were to be sent over to England to set London on fire. ("Shame.") Were those the sort of people to whom we should pay attention? ("No.") But those were the very people forming the majority that passed Home Rule. The House of Lords said they would not allow our Constitution to be upset at the beck and call of such men, but if the people of England believed in Home Rule, notwithstanding that those men were the enemies of England, they (the House of Lords) would not obstruct it. But the House of Lords would first give the people a chance of saying whether they wanted it or not, and he challenged any man to say that that was not a fair stand to take up. (Cheers.) Personally he would say that the House of Lords should not weaken, or for a moment resist any Bill sent up to it by a large majority of the English House of Commons, supported by a strong consensus of English opinion. The House of Lords had been part of our Constitution for several hundreds of years—a Constitution which had been

A MODEL TO THE WORLD,

and which enabled us to build up an empire upon which the sun never sets, and had enabled Englishmen to earn their bread in every continent of the world. Would it be right that a popularly-elected body, liable to make mistakes as every body of persons was, should suffer for the first mistake without being given a chance to correct it? That was what the House of Lords was for. If the people of this country were led away by agitators and the House of Commons was induced to vote for a measure which might do a great deal of harm, if there was only one House of Parliament that measure would be passed, and there would be no chance of the mischief being undone. But with a House of Lords, if the House of Lords thought a mistake had been made by the House of Commons they could say: "We know that the measure is a bad one, and we will give the people another chance at the next election. If they re-affirm that measure and send back the same men, then we are justified in passing it, but if they send back a new set of men then we shall be justified in our action." Every man sent to the House of Commons was sent there to pass measures for the benefit of the country, and it was his business to be in constant touch with the electors; but the House of Lords had a totally different function, which was not to make laws, but to watch the laws which the other House of Parliament made, and see that they were in

ACCORDANCE WITH THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

A man could not go to Parliament to advocate measures which were not popular with the people he represented; therefore the House of Lords, not being elected, was independent, and could vote for simply what it thought right. Look at the United States; there both the Houses of Parliament were elective. What was the result? Their Constitution could not be altered as ours could; for even if both Houses passed a law affecting the Constitution it was invalid unless passed by a two-thirds majority. Our Constitution had no safeguards except the limited veto of the Queen and our two Houses of Parliament, on the mercy of the latter of which our Constitution depended. The House of Lords was absolutely essential to the country. He did not say the House of Lords was perfect; it might be strengthened and improved, but its continuance was absolutely necessary, and he thought Lord Rosebery had committed a most unworthy act in attacking the House of Lords in the way he had, and upon such grounds as those on which the attack was based. He believed we owed a large debt to Lord Salisbury for the way he had taken up the cudgels in our behalf. (Cheers.)

THE LORDS AS DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY.

Coming to some of the measures against which the House of Lords had defended the people, the speaker proceeded to refer to the Employers' Liability Bill, a Bill which was dangerous to the liberties of working-men. The last Employers' Liability Act, passed by a Conservative Government, did not go quite far enough, and it was necessary to amend it. The Radical party brought in a bill to amend that Act. With the main provisions of the Bill all parties were agreed, providing as they did that where a man was injured while working, his master was liable for compensation to a certain extent, unless it was proved that the injury was caused by the man's own carelessness. But there were in this country very large employers of labour, such as great railway companies like the L. and N.W. and the G.E.R., who had combined with their men, and put large sums of money into insurance funds to insure their men against accidents. The L. and N.W.R., for instance, contributed £20,000 a-year to their insurance fund, while the men themselves also subscribed. Under that fund every man who was injured at once got compensation, without expense to himself, even though the injury was caused by his own carelessness and neglect. What the Radical party said was: It shall be compulsory on every man and every employer of labour to come under this Bill, even though an insurance fund is in existence. ("Shame.") There was to be no liberty in the matter, and the men who for years had subscribed to their insurance fund and the employers who had contributed to insure their *employés* against injury were to be forced under the Act. The London and North Western men, in conjunction with other large bodies of men, were furious at the proposal. They agitated and passed a resolution by 95 per cent. against the compulsory clause, and they asked Lord Kimberly to receive a deputation in an interview to tell him and his party that they did not want the compulsory clause. What was the result?

LORD KIMBERLEY REFUSED TO RECEIVE THAT DEPUTATION

of working men. ("Shame"). The deputation then went to that very-much-abused House of Lords—to Lord Salisbury, that bloated aristocrat, that enemy of working men. (Laughter.) They said: Here we are, a body of 60,000 men, who are going to lose the benefit of our hard earned fund; we come to you for protection. At Lord Salisbury's request the House of Lords threw out that compulsory clause, whereupon the Radicals, out of spite to the House of Lords, threw up the whole Bill, and deprived every man present that night, who did not belong to an insurance fund, of his chance of compensation under an Employers' Liability Bill. Who were their true friends, the Radical party or the House of Lords? ("The Lords.") Yes, because the Radical party had to depend upon one of its faddist sections for support. It had to depend upon the trades unionist section—the bitter enemies of any fund in which employer and employed joined, because it was their object to separate employer and employed, and form trades unions to be led by men who received considerable salaries and considerable political advancement by presiding over different trade unions. (Cheers.) It was a horror to those men to see a fund which brought master and man into a common interest. The trades unionists threatened to vote against the Radical party if it accepted the Lords' amendment, and as the Radical majority was so small, the Radicals who were slaves to this section were compelled to obey one of their numerous masters. He (Capt. Pretyman) had not one word to say against a trade union properly conducted and in accordance with the law of our land. Trade unionists, however, talked about liberty, and associated themselves with the Radical party. At the recent Norwich Trades Congress they passed several resolutions, and this was

A SPECIMEN OF THE "LIBERTY"

they proposed and adopted:—"That the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to introduce a Bill making it a penal offence, punishable with fine or imprisonment or both for any individual to (1), purchase any article at any shop at which the owner or owners are not members of a trades union; (2) or engage any cab, fly, or other vehicle of which both the proprietor and driver are not members of a trades union; (3) or enter any omnibus or tramcar of which both the driver and the conductor are not members of a trades union; (4) or travel on any railway train of which the guard, engine driver, and fireman are not all members of a trades union." Was that 19th century freedom? (Laughter.) They had heard of the tyranny of kings, they were told to be afraid of the tyranny of the House of Lords, and they often heard of the dreadful tyranny of the squire and the parson. (Renewed laughter.) He would say they might live under the tyranny of kings, lords, squires and parsons, but God save them if they ever came under the tyranny of the mob. (Cheers.) Such tyranny as that threatened in the resolution he had read was worse than the tyranny of the worst king who ever wore a sceptre. (Hear, hear.) Well those were the men they were asked to vote for at the next election; but he held that instead of tyranny of that kind it ought to be their aim to put something into men's mouths. When he saw men working for 9s. and 10s. a week, he felt it was a shame to offer men such wages, but when the land was not bringing in a return and farmers had not the money, what could they do? But when men farming land had money, whether that money was made out of the farm or not, he contended that it was their duty to pay men better wages than 9s. per week; and for his part, he would say that he never would pay an able-bodied man

LESS THAN 2s. PER DAY,

even though his Radical friends had recently been circulating the statement that he had dropped the wages of his labourers. (Cheers.) Again referring to the depressed state of agriculture and the abnormally low prices of corn to which he recently made reference at East Bergholt, he incidentally mentioned that barley had been offered in Bury market at as low as 3s. per coomb; while the very best, he would be right in saying, had not averaged more than nine shillings per coomb, or at the rate of £4 per acre all round. The Radical party had done nothing to help them. He agreed that it was necessary to have a strong navy, and we ought to pay for it; but he contended that the land ought not to be as heavily taxed on account of the navy, as the people in the towns. It was the towns-people who got the benefit, because our navy was principally used for protecting the ships that brought over the foreign corn, &c., which provided cheap bread for the towns-people. (Applause). Therefore, the people in the towns ought to pay a little more towards that navy. But how had Sir Wm. Harcourt met them? By getting up and saying—"You country squires and the Conservative party are the people who want a strong navy, and therefore you ought to pay for it.

THE TAX FOR THE NAVY

had practically come off land that could not keep the people upon it. ("Shame.") The Government put an extra tax upon beer at a time when the leading brewers said—and had since carried into practice—that the extra duty would come off the price of barley; and that was the way the Radicals professed to assist agriculture. Pointing to the moral of the much-debated equalisation of the death duties, Capt. Pretyman said supposing that he had some bad cottages which were practically worthless, under the old law he could take say £350 out of the bank and build a pair of good cottages and charge the same rent for them as he did for the bad ones, and the duty eligible at his death would not be increased. But under this beautiful "equalising" law of Sir Wm. Harcourt's he would be taxed upon £350 every time he undertook that outlay. ("Shame.") What we wanted was more money in the country, and if they would put their shoulders to the wheel and return a Government that would go in for putting something into their pockets instead of sending it to London—a Government pledged to support agriculture, old age pensions, and to endeavour to make farming profitable, then the labourers would be able to turn round and say to the farmers, "It is through our action and our votes that measures have been passed for your benefit, now we want a little more wages ourselves. (Cheers.) In conclusion he appealed to his hearers to place no trust in

RADICAL CATCHWORDS

such as "equalisation," "restoration," or any other sort of humbug. Let them look at political questions as intelligent men, and they would see that the present Government was running the country into danger, and that it was time our Government was placed in the practical hands of Lord Salisbury, who would use his ability to devise means to enable them to live on the land and by the land. (Cheers).

Mr. F. G. M. STONEY, in the course of a very earnest address, replied at length to recent utterances of Lord Rosebery and to some of the causes contributing to the disorder among his own unfortunate countrymen in Ireland. He had good reason, he said, for being an Anti-Home Ruler, for he had a vivid remembrance of how in the "forties" his grandfather and grand aunt were one Sunday evening brutally murdered in their own house, the butler, coachman, and five servants in the house being in collusion with the murderers. The mission of his grand aunt was that of making clothes for the poor children of the neighbourhood, and her reward was murder. ("Shame.") There were two kinds of men in the world, there were men who were constantly building up, and there were men of inferior powers who could do nothing but destroy. We had had a Government and a great Prime Minister, a Prime Minister who, he supposed, could say more nice words with so little meaning than any other gentleman since the days of the serpent who tempted Eve. (Laughter.) He did not like to say much about Mr. Gladstone, but he had cut down trees and made them into chips, and his whole instinct was cutting down. He cut down an Irish church

TO PURCHASE THE VOTES OF THE IGNORANT MASSES,

and he established Maynooth College, one of the greatest curses ever given to Ireland. Criticising Lord Rosebery's reference to a "weakened England," a "degraded England," the speaker clearly showed the damaging effects of Radical foreign policy, and said that when a strong Conservative Government was in power at home Englishmen were respected abroad; but an opposite result was seen when a weak Radical Government was in power at home. He interpreted Lord Rosebery's references to a "degraded England" to mean Mr. Gladstone, the man who sacrificed Gordon; and that Lord Rosebery had allowed the wrong cat to jump out of the bag. (Laughter and cheers.)

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and Chairman, proposed by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. W. H. Coppen.

SWEPT AWAY IN A STREAM.

SAD END OF A CHILD.

While playing on a bridge over the river Roding, near Loughton, on Wednesday afternoon, a child named Willie Moody, aged five years, was carried away by the stream, the force of which had been strengthened by the recent heavy rains, and was drowned.

MARRIED WOMEN AND DEBT.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, in the course of a case, Judge Lumley Smith said: It is useless waste of money to take out summonses against married women unless the debt was incurred before they were married. It is one of the privileges which married women have left, that they cannot be committed. If you deal with married women and give them credit you must do so at your own risk, for you cannot get committal against them.

SEQUEL TO THE SCOTCH COAL STRIKE.

A DOCTOR SUED FOR SLANDER.

A slander action brought by Mr. Chisholm Robertson, secretary of the Scottish Miners' Federation, against a Coatbridge doctor, has been settled at Glasgow. Mr. Robertson sued for £1,000, alleging that the defendant had stated that he had been bribed to prolong the miners' strike. The proceedings were dropped on the offering by the defendant of an apology and the payment of £10.

SEAMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S UNION.

[To the Editor.]

SIR,—I have just obtained the figures of the above Union (Mr. Havelock Wilson's) for the last five years, which reveals the following state of affairs:—The salaries of officials, expenses of management, lawyers, &c., are put down at £116,245 11s. 2d. for the five years, which works out as follows:—£23,249 2s. 5d. per year; £450 per week; £74 per working day; £7 8s. per hour (allowing 10 hours a day). The benefit to members is returned at £8,283 5s. 11d. for the five years, which works out at £1,656 13s. 2d. per year, or about £33 per week. This means to the working men of this Union that for every 20s. benefit they have had to pay for the salaries of officials and other expenses about £14; thus, whilst the expenses swallowed up £23,249 per year, the members only got £1,656 13s. 2d. Whilst the officials and other expenses devoured £450 per week, the members only got £33 per week. Whilst the expenses worked out at £74 per day, the members only got £5 10s. per day; and whilst the officials, &c., were spending £7 8s. per hour (reckoning 10 hours a day), the members were only getting about 11s. per hour. This is a pretty state of things. How long will working men submit to be fleeced by such Unions as these? It is true there is some £29,499 15s. 10d. put down as dispute pay, but this is no benefit to the working men, and, as past experience shows, is rather a curse than a blessing.—Yours, &c.,

A. L. EDWARDS.

October 27th, 1894.

P.S.—These are the sort of Unions that Trade and Labour Councils bolster up. Let working men beware.

RUPTURE.—J. A. Sherman, Hernia Specialist, is again in London. If you wish to be cured, send for his book, post free 7d.—Address, J A Sherman, 64, Chancery Lane, London.

THE SUFFOLK ELECTIONS.

NEW TOWN COUNCILLORS.

IPSWICH: TWO CONSERVATIVE VICTORIES.

There were contests in three wards in Ipswich, and by hard work the Conservatives were able to wrest two seats from their opponents, and level up the position of parties on the Town Council, the result of the poll being that there are now twenty members on each side. In the Middle Ward the Hon. D. A. Tollemache, the retiring Conservative Councillor, had for a fellow-candidate Mr. Owen Turner, who succeeded in winning the place formerly held on the Council by Mr. W. J. Catchpole (L), the Liberal candidate being Mr. Harry Cockrell. In St. Clement's Mr. Fred. Bennett was joined in the fight for the Conservative cause by Mr. T. W. Cotman, and this gentleman defeated Mr. Ridley, the Liberal retiring candidate, who sought re-election. Mr. E. Brooks was the Independent Labour candidate. In St. Margaret's Ward the retiring candidates were Mr. Fred. Turner (C) and Mr. Joseph Robinson (L). The last-named did not again offer himself. Mr. T. R. Elkington was adopted by the Liberal Council as their candidate, while Mr. A. Raphael was brought forward as the second Conservative candidate. Mr. W. C. Page also came forward in the Independent Labour interest. The result of the voting was as under:—

MIDDLE WARD.

Hon. D. A. Tollemache (C)	716
Owen Turner (C)	666
Harry Cockrell (L)	435

Analysis of voting: Plumpers for Cockrell 315, plumpers for Tollemache 24, plumpers for Turner 24, Tollemache and Turner 605, Tollemache and Cockrell 87, Turner and Cockrell 35; ten spoilt papers.

No. of electors 1,455.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Fredk. Bennett (C)	833
T. W. Cotman (C)	770
E. P. Ridley (L)	677
E. Brooks (IL)	204

No. of electors 1,934.

Analysis of voting.—Plumpers for Bennett 62, Bennett and Brooks 15, Bennett and Cotman 673, Bennett and Ridley 83, Plumpers for Brooks 23, Brooks and Cotman 14, Brooks and Ridley 152, Plumpers for Cotman 18, Cotman and Ridley 65, Plumpers for Ridley 377; spoiled papers 9. It will be seen that even after allowing for the plumpers for Brooks, who, the Liberals assert, was the cause of defeat, Mr. Cotman had a substantial majority of Mr. Ridley.

ST. MARGARET'S WARD.

Fred. Turner (C)	1,122
T. R. Elkington (L)	997
A. Raphael (C)	769
W. C. Page (IL)	237

No. of electors, 2,654.

Analysis of voting: Plumpers for Elkington 464, Elkington and Page 170, Elkington and Raphael 38, Elkington and Turner 325, Plumpers for Page 49, Page and Raphael 10, Page and Turner 8, plumpers for Raphael 41, Raphael and Turner 680, plumpers for Turner 109. Spoiled papers 7. Here it will be seen that the splitting of party votes has a great deal to answer for.

The figures in the Middle Ward were the first announced, and they were received at the Conservative Club with great enthusiasm. The Hon. Stanhope Tollemache, the president of the Club, was in the chair, and when his brother, the Hon. Douglas Tollemache and Mr. Owen Turner entered the assembly room, which was crowded, they were greeted with rounds of cheering. The Chairman said it was gratifying to know that Conservatism was gaining ground in the good old borough of Ipswich. It was ten years since the Middle Ward had returned two Conservatives. They had every reason to be proud of the gentleman they had added to the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Douglas Tollemache, whose rising was the signal for a renewed outburst of applause, said he thought that the Conservative party in Ipswich must feel extremely gratified at the great victory they had won in the Middle Ward. It was largely to be attributed to the excellence of their organisation, and special thanks were due to the Chairman of their Ward, Mr. Eyre, and their secretary, Mr. Watson. (Cheers.) The organisation would, however, be nothing but for the loyal support they received all round from the workers in the party. (Cheers.)—Mr. Owen Turner, who was enthusiastically cheered, briefly returned thanks. He was, he said, proud of the great honour which had been done him, and he hoped that the electors would never have cause to regret their choice. (Cheers.)—Mr. Edward Packard, jun., who was next called upon by the Chairman, remarked that these contests were of great value to the party in bringing together the workers. These were preliminary canters of the great Parliamentary contest to come later on. (Cheers.)—The result of the St. Clement's fight was next announced, and was followed by rounds of cheering. Mr. F. A. Bales expressed the feeling of all in describing it as a splendid victory.—Mr. Fred Bennett was unable, for the enthusiasm, to obtain a hearing for some minutes. He heartily thanked all for the support they had given to the cause. He had not the slightest doubt that his friend Mr. Cotman would be returned, but he had not been so confident about himself. Now Mr. Ridley could go back to the Middle Ward, or any other Ward, or he might perhaps be afforded the opportunity of going to that beautiful house in Christchurch Park to reside in private for the rest of his life. (Laughter.) One of the voters on whom he (Mr. Bennett) had called said she thought he had been on the Council long enough, having been there nine years, and that he should give someone else a chance. (Laughter.) He was going to be there three years, and if his life was spared he meant to have another three years after that.—Mr. Cotman also returned thanks for what he described as "an unexpected honour." He had had no ambition for the office of Town Councillor, and a fortnight before no intention of coming forward; but having been returned, he would do his very best in the interests of the Ward, and the town as a whole. (Applause.)—The Hon. Stanhope Tollemache said he had been asked by Mr. F. Turner to apologise for his absence, and to thank them for their splendid work. Mr. Walton Turner also sent congratulations. He (the Chairman) deeply regretted that their friend Mr. Raphael had not been returned, for he had done good service for the party in the past, especially as hon. secretary of that Club. (Cheers.)—Mr. Raphael, who was called for and heartily cheered, thanked the workers for what they had done for him, and, as showing that he was a fighting man, said he had promised to come forward again as a guardian for St. Clement's. (Cheers.)

A CROOKED CONTEST AT EYE.

The municipal election at Eye which at the onset bade fair to run smoothly, turned out to be one of the most "crooked" on record. All the difficulty arose through the Mayor declining at the last moment to deliver his nomination, but the day of nomination had far advanced before the Mayor's decision became generally known, and there was not sufficient time to nominate those who would have come forward had they been aware that a hitch was likely to occur. As a guarrantee of good faith it should be explained how Mr. Roper, a prominent member of the Liberal party, knew about it soon enough to get his nomination paper filled up and delivered in time. This is all the more necessary when the circumstances are considered, by the side light thrown upon them from the following passage in

MR. ROPER'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS,

in which he says:—"Although requested by a large number of ratepayers to allow myself to be put in nomination for the office of town councillor, and believing there would be no opposition to the four retiring Councillors, I declined, as the rates—already too high—would be further increased; but on the day of nomination, learning that the Mayor had retired as a candidate, I gave my consent." If this be not blowing hot and cold with the same breath (says a correspondent), it would be difficult to understand what is, for it will be seen that Mr. Roper says that he declined to come forward at first because he did not wish to further increase the rates; but immediately he turned round and did it, simply, it is presumed, because Mr. Amos Havers, an agricultural labourer, was one of the candidates he had to fight instead of Mr. T. H. Tacon, the Mayor. As Mr. Amos Havers's name has been referred to, we may mention that his address to the burgesses is very ingeniously drawn and betrays the hand of an artist throughout. Mr. Havers asked for the confidence of the electors on the ground that one seat on the Council ought to be accorded to his class. No public meetings were held, but two or three at least of the candidates prosecuted a thorough canvass of the constituency. The candidates were:—H. W. Cullum, merchant; A. Havers, labourer; J. F. Page, leather cutter; J. Rampling, builder; and W. Roper, printer and stationer. The polling day was one of the tamest and most uninteresting ever known at Eye. Polling commenced in the Corn Hall at 8 o'clock a.m., Mr. Harold Warnes being the presiding officer. The polling proceeded very slowly until about 5 o'clock, when about 150 of the burgesses had recorded their votes. After this hour business at the polling station was decidedly brisker, and at eight o'clock, when the poll closed 320 persons had voted out of the total on the register of 392, leaving an unusually large number of abstensions. The most notewortby feature of the contest was the remarkably small poll for Mr. Amos Havers, the agricultural labourer, and the nominee of Mr. W. Short, C.C. It is to be regretted that Mr. Short should have again indulged in the practice of caricaturing his neighbours, as this led to the window of Mr. James Pulford, where the cartoon was exhibited, being smashed during the afternoon. It should be added that it is the general opinion that Mr. Havers was an unwilling candidate, and would not have come forward at all had it not been for the pressure put upon him. The poll was declared shortly before ten o'clock as follows:—*Cullum, 219; *Roper, 163; *Page, 175; *Rampling, 160; Havers, 110; * elected. Mr. Short, when he emerged from the Hall after the announcement of the poll, was the object of a very hostile demonstration, and had to be protected by several policemen. It was a long time before he could get away, and eventually during a mêlée between some partisans, he took shelter in the house of Mr. Charles Tacon. It was some time before the excited crowd dispersed.

ALDEBURGH.

Very little interest was taken in the election. Four vacancies yearly occur on the Council, and this year seven candidates were nominated. The outgoing Councillors were Mr. S. W. Smyth (Deputy Mayor), Mr. J. Cable (coxswain of the lifeboat), Mr. H. J. Stannard (innkeeper), and Mr. J. I. Williams (ex-Mayor), the last-named not seeking re-election. The new candidates were Mr. James Fisher, bootmaker; Mr. Harry Haken, tailor; and Mr. R. C. Parker, provision merchant (all of whom had been members of the Council); and Mr. William Scarlett, inkeeper, who had not previously filled any post on the Corporation. Result as follows:—*J. Fisher, 142; *S. W. Smyth, 136; *H. J. Stannard, 88; *R. G. Parker, 86; J. Cable, 81; H. Haken, 77; W. Scarlett, 65. Plumpers: Cable, 10; Fisher, 17; Haken, 8; Parker, 7; Scarlett, 6; Smyth, 17; and Stannard, 6. *Elected.

THETFORD.

The municipal election on Thursday was of less exciting interest than usual, there being seven candidates for the four seats, but out of 750 electors only 532 recorded their vote. The poll was declared at 9.30 as follows:—*W. C. Fison (C), 302; *R. G. Burrell (C), 300; *G. E. Bond (C), 262; *S. Oldman (L), 262; E. Harris (C), 236; O. A. Catchpole (L), 215; R. Shaw (L), 181. Politically there is no change in the position of parties. *Elected.

SOUTHWOLD.

The Municipal election took place on Thursday, but there was less excitement over the matter than had been known for many years. It used to be somewhat of a red-letter day, and the free and independent burgesses looked forward somewhat to the election as a slight diversion from an otherwise quiet existence. But unless one had, "from information received" heard there was an election on, he would never have discovered it. Up to the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, out of more than 600 voters, only 75 had exercised their privilege, but it was thought the evening would bring the number up a bit. Result:—*J. Marshall 180, *J. Clarke 154, *W. Crimmen 121, *S. W. Reynolds 81, H. W. Molyneux 68. *Elected.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AT OXFORD.

A financial crisis seems to have arrived at Oxford, for the University accounts of 1893 show a deficit (£34), whereas for many years previously there had been an annual surplus averaging £2,000.

SHOCKING RESULT OF A BOYS' QUARREL.

As the result of a quarrel a Paris boy of 13 stabbed a companion, aged 11, in several places about the body. The wounded boy was removed to the Hospital in a dying condition.

SUDDEN DEATH AT BUNGAY.

On Thursday afternoon at the Oddfellows' Hall, Mr. Coroner Garrod (acting for the Liberty of the Duke of Norfolk), held an inquest on the body of Robert Chatten, an ex-militiaman, who died suddenly at his house, Caslet Lake, on Wednesday night. The deceased was 35 years of age, a labourer, and went to his work on Wednesday. On returning home he complained of a cough at night. Last Sunday he took two pills. He went to bed at nine o'clock, but came down and called for some brandy, which was given him, and a doctor sent for. Hannah Buggs was called in to see the deceased, and he died in twenty minutes.—Dr. Thomas Beard said death was due to failure of the heart's action, following bronchitis.—Verdict, death from natural causes.—The Jury handed their fees to the widow.

SAXMUNDHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

At these Sessions Edward Coe, of Aldeburgh, for assaulting Joseph Fitchett, a youth, at Hazlewood, was fined 2s. 6d., and costs £1 7s. 6d.—Joseph Hitchett, a youth, of Aldeburgh, charged with assaulting Boswell J. Thompson, a youth, at Hazlewood, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs £1 2s.—Frederick Chaplin, of Leiston, was charged by Inspector Roberts, of the G.E.R., with using obscene language at the Railway Station at Saxmundham, and was fined 10s. and costs 18s. 6d.—Rufus Gilbert, gamekeeper, charged with assaulting Ernest Wright, at Middleton, was fined 5s. and costs 16s. 6d.—George Lee, gamekeeper, charged with aiding and abetting Gilbert in the assault, was fined 1s., and costs 16s. 6d.—Ernest Wright, farm bailiff, was charged with assaulting Rufus Gilbert, at Middleton. The case was dismissed. Wright was further charged with using a trap for the purpose of taking game, and was fined 5s. and costs 10s.

GROWTH OF ODDFELLOWSHIP IN IPSWICH.

A numerously attended meeting of candidates desirous of joining an Oddfellows' Lodge in the west end of Ipswich was held at the Red Lion Inn, Bramford Road, on Thursday evening. Deputy Grand Master W. O. White occupied the chair, supported by Prov. G.M. C. Hudson, Prov. D.G.M. Geo. Fisher, Bro. Mortlock, &c. It was announced that as the result of meetings held during the past few days at Ipswich, Sproughton, Bramford and Burstall, nearly 50 members had been secured, and there was every prospect of a very strong lodge being established. Resolutions were passed naming the new Lodge the "Orford White" Lodge, in honour of the present Deputy Grand Master of the Order, and fixing the opening for the 26th inst., the meetings to be held at the Red Lion Inn on alternate Mondays from that date. Mr. W. S. Mills was appointed secretary *pro tem.*, and Dr. G. Vincent, Norwich Road, is to be the medical officer.

AN EX-HARWICH BARBER SURPRISED

BY THE POLICE.

A surprise was in store for B. J. Strong, an ex-Harwich barber, who recently disappeared from the seaport town. Since his disappearance he had been wanted by the police on a serious charge, and he was arrested on Monday morning, at Lutterworth, near Leicester, by Inspector Creasy, Strong had been joined by his wife, and had commenced business at Lutterworth as a hairdresser. He was very greatly surprised to receive a visit from the inspector, who executed the arrest with great adroitness.—Strong was, on Tuesday, brought before the Harwich Bench and charged with criminally assaulting a servant girl named Sage, over 16 years of age, on the 13th September. The hearing occupied about two hours, the girl being severely cross-examined by Mr. Jones, who defended.—After hearing the evidence of Strong's assistant and Dr. Brennan the Bench dismissed the case, the evidence not being considered strong enough to convict. Strong burst into tears when the decision was announced. The case excited a great deal of interest in the borough.

THE DEAD TSAR.

Death put an end to the distressing agony of the Tsar on Thursday afternoon. The Tsar, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, who succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father by Nihilist conspirators on March 13, N.S. 1881, was born March 10, 1845. Since his elevation to the throne he has seldom appeared in public, but has lived in the closest retirement at Gatchina, being in constant dread of the machinations of the secret societies of Socialists. His coronation took place at Moscow, May 27, 1883. He married, in 1866, Mary-Féodorovna (formerly Mary Sophia Frederica Dagmar), daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

EYE.

Mr. N. B. Garrard (Moore, Garrard and Son) offered for sale at the White Lion Hotel, Eye, on Monday, a freehold property, comprising dwelling-house and shop, situate opposite the Corn Hall, which after spirited competition was knocked down to Mr. Jesse Lawrence for £510. The property at present produces a rental of £12 per annum.

BREDFIELD, NEAR WOODBRIDGE.

On Thursday, at the Bull Hotel, Woodbridge, Messrs. W. Arnott and Son, acting upon instructions for the devisees under the will of Mr. Wm. Smyth, offered for sale a detached villa residence, with stable, coach-house, and enclosed garden at Bredfield, now letting for £10 per annum. Mrs. Caroline Platten became the purchaser for the sum of £120.

SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY.

UNIFORMITY IN WOOL.

A Council meeting of this Society was held at Ipswich yesterday, Mr. W. N. Waller taking the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Bristol. The following new members were elected:—Mr. Walter L. Bourke, near Manchester; Mr. T. W. Goodchild, Great Yeldham; and Mr. W. R. King, Brinkley, Newmarket.—The Secretary remarked that at the coming meeting of the National Sheep Breeders' Association a motion would be proposed that a Committee be appointed to consider the length of wool on short-wooled sheep shown at exhibitions. The object of the proposal was to secure a uniform length of wool, and as a general consensus of opinion prevailed in its favour it was decided to leave the Society's representatives unfettered in the matter.—Awards in the flock competition were made as follows:—The Garrett challenge cup, Lord Ellesmere's flock; h.c. and reserved, Mr. J. W. Eagle's flock; h.c., Mr. Martin Slater's flock; lambs selected for the Pretyman challenge cup from Lord Ellesmere's and Mr. J. W. Eagle's flocks. For the Ellesmere challenge cup, Mr. Jos. Smith's flock; reserved, Mr. S. R. Sherwood's. The lambs of these gentlemen were selected from the Pretyman challenge cup. For the President's challenge cup, Mr. Thomas Keeble's flock; reserved, Messrs. W. E. S. and P. H. Wilson, Hadleigh; h.c., Mr. C. C. Smith. The ewe lambs selected were those of Mr. Keeble and Mr. C. C. Smith. The Judges were warmly thanked for their services, and the gentlemen appointed as judges for the Pretyman challenge cup competition were Messrs. S. W. Slater, W. Harvey, and J. Watkins.—It was resolved that it was desirable that the exhibition of ewe lambs selected for the Pretyman Cup should take place at Ipswich on Tuesday week, the financial responsibility of the Society in respect to the same not to exceed £5.—The Judges of Suffolk sheep for recommendation to the Royal and other agricultural societies in 1895 were selected as follows:—Royal: Messrs. L. W. Slater, J. Flintham, S. R. Sherwood, J. A. Hempson, J. Watkins, and W. Harvey. Other shows: Messrs. Caleb Walker, G. Pettitt, G. Robins, T. Keeble, A. Lewin, Cordy S. Wolton, and J. W. Eagle.—A resolution was also adopted that the Society's gold medal for the best two-shear or shearling gimmer, and for the best shearling ewes or ewe lambs should be offered at the Royal Show provided in the latter case a class was provided for ewe lambs.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A BARMAID.

Emma Matilda Price, 29, barmaid at the railway station refreshment rooms at Eastbourne, was found on Monday with a terrible gash in her throat. The evidence at the inquest showed that she committed suicide under very determined circumstances, having cut her throat with a table knife, which she grasped with both hands and forced into her throat by pressing it against the doorpost. It transpired that she recently had an attack of influenza.

STACK FIRE NEAR LOWESTOFT.

Two men driving into Lowestoft on Saturday night saw a stack in flames in the Dove House Pightle, on the Oulton Road, and, spreading the alarm, Inspector Booty, with Mr. T. E. Thirtle, captain of the Lowestoft and Kirkley Volunteer Fire Brigade, were soon on the spot. The stack, it was found, belonged to Mr. Ernest Whisker, fish merchant, and was enveloped in flames, it having evidently become ignited through overheating. Nothing could be done to save it, and the stack was completely destroyed. The stack was the produce of three acres, and was estimated to weigh about six tons. The hay was insured for £25.

THE PARISH COUNCILS,

MEETINGS IN SUFFOLK.

A WELL-CONDUCTED MEETING AT EAST BERGHOLT.

On Friday evening, at the Burnt Oak Schoolroom, East Bergholt, a meeting was held at the instigation of the Rector (Rev. J. J. Lias, M.A.), who presided, and explained some of the principal provisions of the Parish Councils Act. Several questions were asked respecting the charities and allotments, and were satisfactorily answered. The Chairman expressed great pleasure in presiding over such a well-conducted meeting, and hoped that the parochial changes about to come into operation would prove a blessing to the people in the management of parish affairs.

BUNGAY: AN UNAFFECTED CHARITY.

A well-attended public meeting was held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Bungay, on Friday evening, to consider the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, with regard to the parish and district councillors to be elected for the two parishes of Bungay. The chair was taken by Mr. Frederic Smith (Town Reeve). A lengthy exposition of the general principles of the Act was given by Mr. H. Wightman, the County Councillor for Bungay, and Mr. A. C. Smith and Mr. H. J. Hartcup. A question was put as to whether the Parish Councils would have any control over the town property, *i.e.*, property which is at present vested in the Town Feoffees, and the income from which has to be applied for the benefit of the "town"; but it appeared from the opinion expressed by Mr. Hartcup that this was not a "parochial" charity within the meaning of the Act, and will, therefore, remain unaffected. Mr. Hartcup stated it was quite possible for the electors to choose the same members to act on the Councils for both parishes, in which case the Act would be carried on by one body of 13 Councillors, who would meet and manage affairs in their dual representative capacity at one and the same time; but no resolution was come to upon any particular point. The number of Councillors allotted to the two parishes of Bungay is 13 each.

MEETING OF ORFORD ELECTORS.

A meeting of electors was held in the Schoolroom, at Orford, on Monday night, the Rev. D. C. Randolph presiding. The rev. gentleman, who reluctantly took the chair, afterwards read an interesting paper on the Parish Councils, and Mr. W. Toller, C.C., further explained the Act. Both gentlemen exhorted the electors to prepare themselves by studying the Act, and to see that all classes were represented on the Council with the utmost good-will.

MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND ELECTIONS.

RETURNING OFFICERS' FEES.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Mutford and Lothingland Guardians, held at Oulton, on Tuesday, the Clerk stated that the elections for guardians for Barnby, Mutford, Rushmere, Gisleham, and Pakefield had been fixed for December 15th; and for Blundeston, Flixton, Oulton, Carlton Colville, Somerleyton, Herringfleet, Ashby, Corton, and Gunton, on December 17th; for Belton, Bradwell, Burgh Castle, Fritton, Hopton, and Oulton, on December 18th; for Lowestoft and Kirkley on December 19th. The Clerk said that under the Act the Clerk to the Guardians was appointed returning officer, but if he was unwilling to act it rested with the Board to appoint someone in his place. Since the fees had been regulated, he hoped the Board would not bind him to what he had previously agreed, as he felt he could not accept the post under the present scale.—Mr. Adams: Do we understand our Clerk refuses to act?—The Chairman: Yes.—Mr Adams contended that Lowestoft had less cause to complain that any portion of the county as it had been very liberally dealt with in comparison with other unions, £60 being allocated to Lowestoft and Kirkley as returning officers' fees in the event of a contest. At Ipswich, which was twice the size, only £40 was allowed. A small Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Welchman, Adams, Mobbs, and Guyton, were appointed to consider the question, and report to the next meeting.

HOXNE UNION CLERK ALSO DECLINES TO ACT.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Hoxne Board of Guardians, held on Monday, the Clerk (Mr. N. B. Garrard) stated that he was unwilling to act as the returning officer under the scale allowed by the County Council for the district during the forthcoming election of Guardians under the new Local Government Act, and it was decided to advertise for a gentleman to discharge the duties.

PARISH MEETING AT STUTON.

A large meeting of the voters of the parish of Stutton assembled at the School on Tuesday evening to hear the main clauses of the Local Government Act explained by the Rector. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the rev. gentleman by Mr. Paget, and seconded by Mr Milbank, and unanimously accorded. It was decided to hold an informal meeting a little later on, as a preliminary to that which will be called by the overseers early in December.

REV. J. F. A. HERVEY ADDRESSES A MEETING AT SHOTLEY.

A public meeting was held in the Schoolroom, Hintlesham, on Monday evening, to hear an address from the Rev. J. F. A. Hervey, rector of Shotley, explanatory of the provisions of the Parish Councils Act. The chair was occupied by Col. Lloyd-Anstruther, supported by the Rev. W. Deane, Rev. H. A. Walker, Mr. Haward, Mr. H. Turner, Miss Deane, Mrs. Haward, and Mrs. Hervey. Upwards of 250 persons were present from Hintlesham, Chattisham, and Burstall. The Chairman, at the outset, hoped all party spirit would be put on one side in the election of the Council, and that the villages would get all the good they possibly could from the Act. The rev. gentleman described the procedure of the first parish meeting and the election of councillors, as well as the various duties the Parish Council would be called upon to perform. A vote of thanks was accorded to the rev. gentleman, and to Col. Lloyd-Anstruther for presiding.

WILFORD RURAL DEANERY WILL SUPPORT THE NEW COUNCILS.

At a well-attended meeting of the clergy of this deanery, held in St. John's Parish-room, Woodbridge, on Thursday, the Rural Dean (the Rev. T. Housecroft, vicar of Wickham Market) presiding, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That this Decanal Chapter will accept and loyally support the Parish Councils Act, trusting that it is capable of promoting the social and intellectual welfare of the rural populations."

DATE OF WOODBRIDGE UNION ELECTIONS.

At the weekly meeting on Thursday, Mr. W. P. T. Phillips presiding, the Clerk read a communication from Mr. S. Westhorp, Deputy-clerk to the East Suffolk County Council, giving schedule of parishes in the Union and stating the day fixed for the first election under the Local Goverment Act, 1894 as follows:—Alderton, Bawdsey, Boyton, Bromeswell, Capel St. Andrew, Hollesley, Melton, Pettistree, Snottisham, Sutton, Ufford, Ramsholt, and Woodbridge, on Saturday, December 15th; Felixstowe, Walton, Trimley St. Martin, Trimley St. Mary, Falkenham, Kirton, Levington-cum-Stratton Hall, Nacton, Alnesbourne Priory-cum-Bucklesham, December 17th; Foxhall-cum-Purdis Farm, Hemley-cum-Newbourn, Waldringfield, Martlesham, Kesgrave-cum-Brightwell, Rushmere St. Andrew, Great Bealings, Little Bealings, Playford, Tuddenham-cum-Culpho, December 18th; Hasketon, Grundisburgh, Witnesham, Westerfield, Burgh, Clopton, Otley, Charsfield, Dallinghoo-cum-Dallinghoo Weald, Debach-cum-Boulge, and Bredfield, on December 19th.—The Clerk (Mr. Geo. E. Walker) intimated that he could not undertake to act as returning officer at the forthcoming elections under the Local Government Act, 1894, upon the fees laid down by the County Council. Mr. Walker stated he was quite willing to do the work without any remuneration for himself, but he declined to be out of pocket by it. The Clerk also read a copy of a resolution passed by the Wangford Union, which had been forwarded to the County Council, stating that the Wangford Board considered it would be impossible to find a competent person to act as returning officer upon the County Council fees, and carry out all the provisions of the Act. In the course of an animated discussion in which Sir W. B. Gurdon, Mr. H. Biddell, Mr. W. W. Hunt, and other Guardians took part, the Clerk stated he was more than satisfied with the fees for non-contested elections, but three or four contested elections out of the 40 and more parishes in the Union would wipe off the overplus and leave him out-of-pocket. Eventually on the motion of Mr. Herman Biddell, seconded by Mr. W. W. Hunt, it was decided to send a copy of the following resolution to the Clerk to the County Council:—"This Board understands that very few of the Clerks to the Guardians have accepted the terms suggested by the County Council (our own among the number), and respectfully submits that the terms for remuneration, for contested elections, should be amended in favour of the Clerks of Boards acting as Returning Officers."

CANDIDATES SELECTED AT FRAMLINGHAM.

On Thursday evening an adjourned public meeting, held at the Foresters' Hall, Framlingham, to receive the report from a committee appointed to select persons likely to act on the new Parish Council. Mr. T. W. Read again presided, and reported that he had received the following names of gentlemen willing to serve as councillors if nominated:—Rev. J. H. Pilkington, Messrs. J. Martin, J. Bridges, J. Howard, S. G. Casley, George E. Jeaffreson, W. Pipe, C. D. Smith, B. Norman, S. W. Wright, J. Savill, C. Harper, R. Whitehead, J. Watson, and T. T. Buckmaster.—Dr. Jeaffreson said that he thought the District Council ought to be representative of the working classes, so that they might see and know how the work was carried on, and he should be pleased to subscribe a sovereign towards a fund to pay such a person on the days that he would be expected to attend the meetings.—Mr. J. Saville was adopted as a suitable representative of the working classes. The three candidates for District Council honours, Messrs. W. Rodwell, J. Watson, and J. Savill, were then put to the meeting and carried.—Mr. Lambert proposed, Mr. C. W. Smith seconded, "That Mr. T. W. Read, C.C., be chairman of the Parish Council," which was received with loud applause.

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

IPSWICH HARRIERS: IMPORTANT FIXTURE.

A match has been arranged with the crack London team—the Essex Beagles—the event to take place at Forest Gate on the 10th prox. On Thursday evening the members competed for places in the team, and the following members will have the honour of representing the Club in the big event:—Messrs. J. Clarke, J. Rogers, C. Pearse, F. O. Southgate, E. H. Southgate, F. E. Dunnett, R. R. Thurlow, and A. Bugg.

A SCHOOLMASTER'S DEATH FROM EXCITEMENT.

On Monday an inquest was held at Sealford concerning the death of the village schoolmaster, Charles Kirk, who went by train to Melton Mowbray on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of witnessing a football match. During the progress of the game he became excited, and he died on returning home. Medical evidence showed that the deceased suffered from his heart, and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned

THE LEICESTER WATER FAMINE.

Despite the heavy rain that has fallen within the last few days, Leicester is still under the influence of the water famine. It is now stated that the water in the reservoirs is 21ft. under the weir, and the restriction of the supply after six o'clock in the evening continues in force. The Chairman of the Water Committee states that there is still the danger that the factories will have to be stopped for want of water and 50,000 people thrown out of work.

THE NEW VICAR OF ST. MARY ELMS, IPSWICH.

PRESENTATION AT FRAMLINGHAM.

The feast of All Saints was celebrated by an evening service on Thursday, at this church, after which the congregation repaired to St. Michael's rooms, augmented by a large circle of friends of the Rev. A. W. Van Den Bergh, the recently appointed vicar at St. Mary Elms, Ipswich, who was asked to pay a visit to his old friends in the town, by whom he was held in universal esteem. The Rector (Rev. J. Holme Pilkington) presided. The Rector, in opening the meeting, said he was sure they were all very pleased to see the Rev. A. W. Van Den Bergh amongst them again, but this was only a flying visit. Mr. Hulland said he had a very pleasing duty to perform to the Vicar of St. Mary Elms, Ipswich, their late curate. He was beloved by all, especially the sick and poor of the parish. His (the speaker's) duty was to present to him a purse of gold, which had been subscribed to by many in the parish, in order to show their respect for him. He then handed the rev. gentleman the purse and an illuminated address, beautifully executed and signed by the churchwardens and sidesmen.—In reply, the Rev. A. W. Van den Bergh said he scarcely knew how on behalf of his wife and himself to thank them for their great kindness to him during his stay of four years among them. He had very much enjoyed himself whilst ministering to them, and he always found them a most hearty people, and had learned to love them all. He thanked them heartily for their beautiful gifts, which he would always prize. (Applause.) The Rector said that some present did not know the amount subscribed. He would now tell them it was £33. (Applause.)

MR. PAUL AND WORKING MEN.

"A DISGRACEFUL AND WANTON PUBLIC INSULT."

WILL MR. PAUL EXPLAIN?

We have received the following letters regarding a remark made by Mr. Paul at the meeting at the Reform Club whilst complimenting Mr. Elkington, the successfull Radical candidate for the St. Margaret's Ward, and manager of the *East Anglian Daily Times*. The first one is from Mr. C. Bagshaw Dixon. He writes:—Has Mr. W. Paul made a discovery or has your contemporary, the *East Anglian Daily Times*, misquoted his remarks at the Reform Club last night? He is stated to have said, were they (referring to the Liberal party) to tolerate a mongrel sort of labour party, which was only going to do one thing, and that was to play into the hands of the Conservative party? And he should like to know what was at the back of them, whether there were any negotiations between the Independent labour party and the Tories. I should imagine, Sir, Mr. Ford Goddard would be able to enlighten Mr. Paul on that head."—The other correspondent, who does not wish his name to be published, but encloses his card, writes:—"It must be very satisfactory to the reading public that the proprietors of your local independent contemporary have not cut out that portion of Mr. Paul's speech at the Reform Club, in which he in a most disgraceful and wanton fashion publicly insults the working men of Ipswich by describing them as a mongrel party, because, forsooth, they did not vote according to his light. Your contemporary will certainly, if they continue to report verbatim all the meetings they attend in future, gain a reputation for impartiality that will be generally appreciated. As for Mr. Paul, I imagine that he will make a public apology. I am sure that the words escaped quite inadvertently, and one ought not to be severe on a gentleman for his utterances after the severe rebuff that his party sustained at the election.

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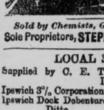
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2nd November, 1894.

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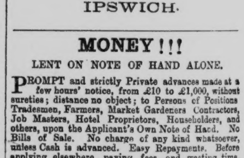
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